The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Furious Riot at Galway, Ireland.

LONDON, February 3.—At a meeting at Galway, Ireland, to-day, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, a show of hands indicated that a majority favored Nolan, home rule candidate. The result of the vote created a great uproar, which culminated in a riot between the opposing parties. The police attempted to suppress the disturbance when a furious conflict took place between the rioters. Order was not restored until several persons had been severely wounded.

Going Back on the Treaty of Washington—Probable Rupture.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Times* to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and the American Government, if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is reformed arbitration may be rapidly concluded.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, February 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has counselled the Cabinet that England must immediately recede from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war. The Council is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

England Withdraws From Her Agreement to Submit the Alabama Claims to Arbitration—America's Claim for Indirect Damages the Cause.

LONDON, February 4.—The *Observer* to-day states that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, February 3.—The deputies in the late Cortes from Porto Rico manifested for the reforms promised that colony in '69, viz: constitutional government and abolition of slavery.

LONDON, February 3.—*The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at Thanksgiving services at St. Pauls.*

PARIS, February 3.—The Electoral Committee of the governmental party to-day issued a manifesto to the people of Spain, urging adherence to King Amadeus as the course best and most favorable for the future welfare of the country.

PARIS, February 3.—Duke D'Aumale and Prince Te Joinville, in a communication to the official Journal, state that they will not present in the Assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the Assembly and Government to Paris. They also intimated that they indended Casemier Perier to wait until Monday before resigning from the ministry.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 3, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾; American bonds—5-20s, '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 91¾.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 56f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, noon.—Yarns firm; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; Red winter wheat 11s 8dalls 10d. Flour 26s8d. Corn 36s. Cheese 69s.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton, at a late hour yesterday, became firmer and prices advanced a fraction; middling uplands were last quoted at 11¾@11¾d., and middling Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

MORMONDOM.

The Excitement Over Judge McKean's Course in the Murder Cases.

SALT LAKE, February 3.—Much indignation was expressed here to-day upon the discovery that the dispatch of the Associated Press sent West had been tampered with evidently in the Mormon interest. The report that most of the leading Gentiles of this city condemn Judge McKean's decision in refusing bail in the murder cases is utterly false. The resolutions of the citizens' meeting yesterday indorsing Judge McKean were signed to-day by over fifteen hundred persons, and to-night the paper on which the paper is offered was crowded with people anxious to sign. The enthusiasm here for McKean is extraordinary. At the mass meeting this afternoon at the Tabernacle nominated city officers and delegates to the State admission Convention. Ex-Congressman Tom Fitch was introduced to the meeting as Prophet Fitch, and was cheered, and was chosen one of the delegates. Wells, one of the parties under indictment, was renominated for Mayor.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 3.—The House to-day passed a bill releasing from criminal prosecution witnesses who testify before the Bribery Investigating Committee; also a bill appropriating $5,000 to the State Agricultural Society for premiums at its next fair; also a memorial to Congress asking the admission of Canadian lumber into the United States free of duty.

An Express Robber Caught at His Work and Shot.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—An attempt at robbery was made in the Adams express car on the Panhandle train due here at six o'clock Saturday morning. After leaving Xenia the armed guard was sitting in the darkness, having been deprived of light by the frozen condition of his lamp oil. The quiet was broken by some unknown person in the remote end of the car, who struck a light to better enable him to prosecute his search among the valuables in that part of the car. The light revealed the man clearly at work at a trunk, whereupon the guard threw, the ball striking the robber in the breast at a central part and passing toward the right shoulder. The wounded man was at once taken into custody, brought to this city and finally removed to the hospital. The wound is not considered dangerous. The man gives his name as Joseph Trimble, and it is said was once a brakeman on the road. He had about his person a number of pawn-broker's tickets, and from a memoranda about him it appears he has among other cities taken Louisville and Pittsburgh in his recent travels.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The small-pox deaths at Philadelphia last week numbered one hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of nineteen.

By a collision on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, Tennessee, Friday night last, Edward Johnson, engineer, was killed.

There were thirty-four deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati last week.

Antone Boite, dry goods salesman in Pearl street, Cincinnati, not appearing at his place of business at noon on Saturday, his room was entered to find a bloody bed and part of his clothing saturated with blood. It is supposed he made an attempt at suicide, but all efforts to discover him living or dead were unavailing.

The Congressional Committee at New Orleans continue unearthing the evil deeds of the legislators and State officials.

The children of John Slidell have brought suit, at New Orleans, to recover their father's estate, confiscated during the war.

On last Friday evening the Treasurer of Santa Cruz county, California, while in the act of turning off the gas in his office, was seized by armed masked men, who had been concealed in the office. They bound and gagged him and threatened him with instant death unless he unlocked the vault, which he did when the robbers took out twenty thousand dollars in gold coin, locked him in and left him.

Jeffery Catling, for the murder of James O'Tounsend, at Chicago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still blocked between Laramie and Rawlins, and also west of Rawlins. The prospects of getting the road clear are as bad as ever, as the snow continues drifting.

The Japanese Embassy was expected at Salt Lake yesterday.

The schooner Antecedent, with granite for Williamsburg, was wrecked on Easton's Neck, Long Island, in the terrible snow storm on Saturday morning. Wm. Nash, the mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the captain and the steward nearly perished, being an hour in the ice.

The Ducal party were at Memphis yesterday.

The snow storm Saturday night throughout New England was the severest of the season. The railroads are blockaded and the mails delayed.

Manton E. Hord, late cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, has been arrested on charges preferred by Bank Examiner Migatt of embezzling $200,000 of the funds of the bank. He was held in the sum of $70,000. Robert A. Pearson, late teller in the bank, is held in the sum of $25,000 to answer charges of aiding and abetting the frauds of the cashier.

There was a heavy earthquake at Pana, Hawaiian Islands, on the 5th of January. A volcano there was very active.

GREAT closing out sale of dry goods, to make room to rebuild, commencing Monday, February 5th, to continue to March 1st, at Paul Hugus Hacke's, corner Fifth avenue and Market street.

1 Pittsburgh, February 2d, 1872.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1872.

RING MEMBERS INDICTED.

The names of persons indicted to-day have not been ascertained, but it is reported that six indictments have been found against Tweed, and others against Davidson, Genet, Hugh Smith, Peter B. and James M. Sweeney. Arrests are expected speedily. An unauthenticated rumor says Mayor Hall is among the indicted. Judge Barrett has dissolved the injunction against the Tammany Society.

CHANGE OF BASE.

It is thought that the Custom House Committee will adjourn to meet in Washington after to-night.

THE SMALL-POX.

Eleven cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, this being sixty-three cases since Saturday last. One death since yesterday, twenty-five during the week.

GRACE FOR THE INDICTED.

Bench warrants were issued this afternoon in the cases in which indictments were found, but there were no arrests made, as the Sheriff preferred to wait until Monday, when the indicted, whom he knew, will be able to give bail and would not be put to the inconvenience necessarily incident to the finding of bail on Saturday, when so many were out of town. Many of the indicted are already out of the city. Considerable excitement is looked for on Monday, when the arrests will be made.

A BRIBED ALDERMAN.

It has been openly charged that one of the Republican Aldermen received a bribe of five hundred dollars for voting for Cochrane for President of the Board. In consequence of the scandal arising from the transaction some of the honest members threaten to resign.

COMPLAINTS OF THE UNPAID.

The Board of Fire Commissioners to-day asked that the Comptroller facilitate the payment of salaries of the department for January and December. The unpaid city laborers are preparing a petition to Legislature for the removal of Comptroller Green and the appointment of some man who will give them relief. Much destitution exists among men whose wages have now been withheld for a month.

MORE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

It is stated that ten or twelve members of the anti-ring grand jury have been bribed to prevent the indictment of certain parties, and that one individual, who expected to escape and paid out large amounts, was indicted. He, it is said, is indignant and threatens to make astounding revelations. It is also stated that most of the grand jurors are lobbyed with and dined and wined every night by parties who are trying to prevent certain individuals being indicted. Parties assert that if the honest twenty on the jury attempt to investigate the story, eight or ten members are certain to be indicted.

REFORM DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic reform general committee this evening elected Wm. H. Wieckan permanent Chairman. Resolutions were passed calling on the Legislature for a charter which would place the control of city affairs directly in the hands of the people. The discharging of laborers and lowering of their wages in the different departments of public works were strongly condemned.

RECEPTION TO MR. GREELEY.

A large and brilliant reception was given this evening to Horace Greeley on the occasion of his 61st birthday.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Heavy storms are reported along the Hudson and at Albany. The storm prevailing here renders navigation in the harbor dangerous. There was only one arrival by way of Sandy Hook to-day. Outward steamers are obliged to lay over.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1872.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE RING.

The *Times* says the indictments brought in yesterday by the Grand Jury were against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, A. J. Garvey, H. Ingersoll, A. J. Garvey, D. A. Woodward, Jno. B. Davidson, A. C. Miller, H. W. Genet, Henry H. Smith, Hugh Smith and A. H. Cooke. Eight of these are outside the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The rumor of the indictment of Mayor Hall is untrue, but one had been before the Grand Jury on several occasions, and each time was postponed after considerable argument for and against. Last week a well defined division was manifested as fourteen of the jurors strenuously opposed the Mayor's indictment, and yesterday no agreement being reached, the case went over till this week.

STATEMENT OF A VICTIM.

The *Times* says James H. Montford, a victimized depositor in the Market Savings Bank, is the author of a report charging Van Name, President of the bank, with stating several days before its collapse to a mutual friend that it was in a critical condition, and that he had withdrawn his account; that Van Name also advised several people to withdraw deposits, and that some fifteen persons took advantage thereof, some four days before the collapse, others the day previous, and two after the bank was actually closed to the public.

RENTS COMING DOWN.

The *World* states that rents of stores and dwellings will probably be ten to fifteen per cent. lower than last year.

SEARCH FOR A GRAND RASCAL.

Capt. Thomas Simpson, who went to England in November in quest of William E. Gray, a noted Wall street forger, returned Saturday. He reports the criminal to have lived in magnificent style in London, where he was regarded as the American millionaire, and where he continued his swindling schemes with exceeding boldness, under the assumed name of Jas. Payson Morgan, obtainings as much as £5,000 on one occasion from a banker. He was once in the actual grasp of the detectives, but by great adroitness escaped, and since then all search has been in vain. One of his friends in Boston appears to have apprised Gray of the search for him. Simpson searched Vienna and Paris, and finally satisfied himself that Gray was concealed in London, and further efforts were unavailing.

EXPLOSION OF FOUL AIR.

Occurred in the main sewer of Third avenue at Thirty-seventh street. The covers were thrown off the man-holes and flames reached a height of fifty feet. No damage.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The weather is pleasant, being quite warm during the day. The ice is plentiful, and became so tightly packed in East river during the afternoon that many persons crossed to Brooklyn afoot. The gorge gave way finally, and the ferryboats resumed their trips. No casualties. There was a brilliant aurora early this evening, mainly to the southward and southeastward, showing gorgeous crimson and green hues.

Matthew J. O'Rourke, connected with the first exposure of the ring frauds, and who was recently arrested for disorderly conduct, has commenced suit against Lawrence Morrissey and Wellington Cox, on a charge of assault and battery in causing his arrest and imprisonment on alleged false charges, laying his damages at ten thousand dollars. Both Morrissey and Cox have given bail in $5,000 each.

The remains of a mastodon have been exhumed in the town of Mount Hope, Orange county.

The steamers Europa, from Glasgow, and Percire, from Havre, have arrived.

A NOTABLE GATHERING—HORACE GREELEY'S BIRTHDAY.

At the entertainment given last evening at the house of Alvin J. Johnson, No. 323 West Fifth-seventh street, on the occasion of the sixty-first birthday of the veteran editor of the *Tribune*, Horace Greeley, one of the largest and most remarkable companies of men and women of letters that has ever been held in New York was present, representing nearly every profession, and including some of the most notable men and women in the country. All parts of the Union were represented at the assemblage. Early in the evening an elegant dinner was partaken of by a select few of Greeley's friends, including Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. George Ripley, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Professor Anthon, Professor Youmans, Professor Seely, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham and F. B. Carpenter, most of the guests being accompanied by their wives. There were no speeches or formality of any kind, but letters were read from George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hamilton Fish, J. H. Barrett, of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, and Gerritt Smith. The press was well represented by Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; Ex-Governor Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*; with Whitlaw Reed, Oliver Johnson, George Ripley, Sena Sinclair and others of the *Tribune*. Each invitation card contained a fine steel engraving of Mr. Greeley, and a fac-simile of his characteristic autograph.

Heads of the Nation at Baltimore

CALVERTSIE, February 3.—President Grant and Vice President Colfax visited this city this afternoon, and were the guests of Senator Shoemaker. During the evening they visited the Union Orphan Asylum Fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of Union soldiers. During the evening the President was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair and also with a gift for Mrs. Grant. Mr. Colfax was presented with an elegant Afghan for Master Schuyler Colfax. The President and Vice President briefly but appropriately acknowledged the compliments. They left on the 8:30 train for Washington.

Dwelling House Burned at Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., February 3, 1872.

A small stone and half frame dwelling, owned by W. Bunson, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Not insured; loss about five hundred dollars. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

A Matamoras special announces the fall of Camargo into the hands of the revolutionists. Cortina was moving rapidly to Matamoras, followed by Quiroges, who has many siege guns from Monterey. Many young men are flocking to the American side of the river to escape.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sensational Cable Dispatches.

About the Treaty of Washington.

Maryland vs. the Supreme Court.

Another Law Taxing Commercial Travelers.

Early Adjournment Project Likely to Fail

SCHENCK-CAMPBELL CONTEST TO BE REOPENED.

Case of the Recalcitrant Correspondents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1872.

Maryland's Law Against Commercial Travelers.

Maryland having been beaten in the Supreme Court upon its law excluding commercial travelers from pursuing their business in that State, her Legislature has just passed a bill imposing a license of three hundred dollars upon this class of salesmen. Of this matter the Baltimore *American* says: The decision of the Supreme Court is that commercial travelers from other States shall not be taxed higher than resident travelers. The attempt through a cunningly devised enactment to require them to pay three hundred dollars for license, well knowing that no citizen of the State will require such license, we repeat, is disreputable, and we hope that our merchants will take prompt action in opposition to its enactment. The probable result, if the bill is passed, will be that the question will again be taken to the Supreme Court, and such a decision given as cannot be evaded.

Mr. Hale Explains.

Charles Hale appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and made a satisfactory explanation of the charges lately preferred against him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1872.

Early Adjournment Not Popular.

Mr. Morton's early adjournment resolution, which was referred by the House to the Committee of Ways and Means, does not meet with much favor in that committee. Prominent members thereof said to-day that a majority of the members of the committee would not consent to an adjournment until they had completed the tariff had been passed. Mr. Dawes, however, is not sanguine of any work being done in this direction by his committee this session.

Sensational Cable Dispatches.

The cable dispatches in relation to the action of the British authorities upon the American case are believed by the most conservative to be highly sensational. It is not believed that any open action will be taken previous to the actual consideration of the cases of each Government by the Board of Arbitration.

Reopening of the Schenck-Campbell Case.

A petition will be presented in the House to-morrow, signed by a number of prominent Republicans in the Ohio District, asking that the Schenck-Campbell contested election case may be reopened. The petition is based chiefly upon evidence relating to the Peter Schwab ballot stuffing case. Two indictments on this case are recited in the petition, and the evidence taken to sustain them. It is claimed that the evidence which accompanies the petition shows Mr. Schenck's election to be illegal and void. The question of the soldier vote at the Dayton Asylum does not enter into this estimate. If the House grants the petition the contest will be carried on in General Schenck's name, although those in charge of the matter say that Schenk will resign the seat in case of success, and the case will simply be to declare the seat vacant and require a new election.

It has been whispered about the capital for the last two or three days that the case of the recalcitrant witnesses, White and Ramsdell, who refused to tell where they procured a copy of the Washington Treaty, was to be reopened. These intimations were thrown out by Conkling and Carpenter, and it was supposed they were merely intended for effect. On Friday last, however, District Attorney Wilson notified counsel for the correspondents that if the latter wished to avoid arrest, they had better secure proper bail, as it had been determined to commence proceedings in the Police Court here against them during the present week. The suit will be brought under an old law of Congress making it a misdemeanor to refuse to testify before a Congressional committee. It has called attention of the attorneys for the correspondents to make a defense in the police court, but to take the case up to the criminal court, which has already been foreshadowed through Judge Humphreys, that the law under which the indictment is framed is unconstitutional. The case will, if need require, be carried by the defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if reports are true, both Conkling and Carpenter expect to be on that bench in time to help decide the case against their correspondents.

The Nomination of Legate.

Senator Logan and Representatives Farwell and Beveridge have called the President's attention to the whole record of Legate, nominated for Governor of Washington Territory, and asked him to withhold the commission. Surveyor General Babcock, of Kansas, brother of General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, is authority for the statement that Legate was the chief operator in securing Senator Caldwell's late election by the means charged by the Kansas Legislature.

Reappointment of Comptroller Hulburd.

The Committee of Banking and Currency, after investigation, have recommended the President to reappoint Comptroller Hulburd.

The President has appointed R. C. Cox, of Ohio, now a member of the Civil Service Commission, as Pension Agent in this Territory, *vice* Collins, removed.

Theological Address by a Fossil.

Garrett Davis will endeavor to get the floor to-morrow, to deliver his geological address on Seneca sand stone.

The House Committee on Commerce—The Falling Off in American Tonnage—Government Subsidies and Free Importation of Ship Building Materials—Drawbacks on Foreign Raw Material—Mercantile Marine as Auxiliary to the Navy—Cavalry of the Ocean—Lighter Vessels for the Naval Service—The Steamboat Bill—Tow Boat Interest.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1872.

A most important Committee is that of the House on Commerce, the scope of its inquiries embracing legitimately the consideration of the internal and foreign trade of the country, which take in nearly all the sources of individual thrift that in the aggregate constitute the public prosperity. The time of the Committee has been principally given to the subject of steam navigation since this session began.

To-day another great interest was before it—that of our foreign commerce, and the whole, but that branch of it relating to the shipping business. There has been a serious falling off in American tonnage, and an unusual proportion of our carrying trade has been done by vessels of other countries. Why this is so, was the question before the Committee to-day, and it is regarded of so much importance that the Secretary of the Treasury was in attendance, to hear the views of the members and profit by the information gathered to assist in their deliberations. There was a full attendance and much interest manifested in the subject.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, was under the impression that American shipbuilding was much hindered by heavy duties on materials used in the construction of sea going vessels, and that a draw back or remission of such duties would remove a principal cause of the decay in mission in that business, and contribute to the restoration of its former activity.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, who is a diligent and carefully investigating member of the Committee, had a bill prepared to constitute a Board of Examiners to decide upon cases where drawbacks, or rebatement, were proper, upon such imported articles as are used in ship-building, forming a rather complicated system.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, favored the subsidy system to lines of steamers from Southern ports. By such encouragement to American built vessels, they would be multiplied to meet the demands of our trade, and our exports and imports would again be mainly made in American bottoms.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, opposed government subsidies, and advocated free importations of raw ship building materials, and the right to purchase vessels built in foreign countries, without tax or duty, as a better plan for increasing the shipping of this country. But that even with these advantages it would require a reduction in the wages of our seamen to put our commerce on an equal footing with that of Great Britain; and that without such reduction it would be impossible to break down the English control of the carrying trade of the Atlantic.

Several bills bearing on the subject were taken up and discussed during the sitting of the committee, the New England interest pressing for drawbacks on the duties upon foreign raw materials, the New York commercial interest urging free ships, and the Southern interest soliciting subsidies, particularly for lines trading at Southern ports.

Gen. Negley took up the subject and continued his remarks until the hour of adjournment. He was unwilling to consider any means in which government aid was invoked for the revival of commerce unless considered from a national standpoint. Equal justice to all interests were their due, and he could not consent to building up one at the expense of others—the ship-building at the expense of the manufacturing. That cheap ships and cheap transportation, however, desirable they might be, were not the only interests requiring the fostering care of the government; that the mercantile marine of the country was, and should be considered an auxiliary to the naval power, and as such watched over with the most jealous care and judicious Statesmanship, and aided by patriotic liberality; that the naval power of the country could not be augmented by our present policy, but to be enlarged keep or maintain, in said county, any house, under the continuance of that policy would require too great an expenditure in the construction of vessels suitable for naval warfare, and these maintained at a heavy expense. And further, the objection so apparent in the mercantile marine favoring vessels of great speed and carrying capacity, constructed from bow to stern equally effective for changing the mode of construction, armament, size and tonnage of vessels of war, that great speed had come to be considered of primary importance, necessitating a reduction in the size of war vessels and their ordinance of long range, which changes were fast introducing a new mode of naval warfare, combining celerity with efficiency, and, not in reply, giving theirs thus fitted out the denomination of the cavalry of the ocean.

Therefore, considering this question from an economical as well as patriotic standpoint, the vessels for the merchant service should be so constructed as to be available for the Government in time of war, so that they could be at once organized into an efficient navy; that models should be designed by a competent board of navy officers; they should be built in American shipyards, and of American productions, for the purpose of rendering the nation independent of foreign aid or interference in time of war. That our merchant service be aided in this direction, our appropriations for the Naval Department will be materially lessened, and we will speedily acquire a share in the carrying trade of the world, and become successful competitors of the nations of Europe, possessing at the same time ample materials for the speedy improvisation of powerful fleets, and repaying the government and nation liberally for needful aid, whilst vindicating the wisdom and policy of the present tariff, which system would restore to our deserted ship-yards their former activity, invite the investment of capital in this industry, draw together the unemployed skill and labor of our artisans and mechanics, and enable the American citizen to go abroad under his own beloved national emblem, free from the fear of search and detention.

Mr. BOOTWELL, in view of the importance of the subject, suggested the propriety of inviting the presence, also, of the Secretary of the Navy at the next meeting of the Committee on the subject, as the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House and Senate were not represented at the same matter. He thought the view that had been presented as to the propriety of building lighter vessels for the navy was correct; said he had largely reduced the tonnage of the vessels built for the revenue service, thereby saving at least forty per cent. in the cost of construction; that heavy guns and thirty-five vessels in the revenue service, and more, on the improved structure, are intended to be built this year and next.

The amendments to the Steamboat law have been submitted to the committee and printed. They are generally satisfactory to the towboat interest, and probably submitted here by some of your citizens. The bill comes up to-morrow before the committee, and will probably be reported back and reported to the House by next Tuesday.

Z.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1872.

CONGRESS.

The House met for general debate. About a dozen members were present and several speeches were made on a variety of subjects.

AT BALTIMORE.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax left Washington this morning for Baltimore, where they will remain till Sunday. Their object is to attend the fair for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

EQUALIZATION OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

The plug tobacconists of Richmond, Va., today urged the Committee of Internal Revenue to use his influence to secure uniformity of taxation on all kinds of manufactured tobacco. The Commissioner said he favored such modification of laws as will meet their desires.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation $5,714,549 50; for public deposits $1,200,000; for bonds to match circulation outstanding at this date $329,000,751.

DEATH BY A FALL.

Rev. William Hamilton this morning fell on the ice and died in a short time thereafter. After fifty years services as traveling minister in the Methodist Church, he had just received the appointment of a clerkship in the Patent office, and was on his way thither when he fell.

LAWYER DEAD.

Charles S. Wallack, a well known lawyer, died to-day.

ARGUMENT COMMENCED.

Attorneys of the New York Central Railroad commenced their argument before the Internal Revenue Commissioner to-day, in the case of the eighty per cent. interest certificates issued to stockholders and not represent the gains of the road. The argument will probably be concluded on Monday.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION—THE QUEEN'S PLEDGES.

It is said in official circles that the Government has no information which excites fear that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its objects. Despite the recent determination of the London press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal, and attention is called to the fact that the commissioning of the Joint High Commission, Queen Victoria pledged her royal word that whatever things should be transacted and concluded by her Right Commissioners should be acknowledged and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer either in whole or in part any person whomsoever to infringe in the same or any contrary thereto, as far as lay in her power.

A Man Killed at Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., February 3, 1872.

This morning a young man named Henry Shawmong, while working in the stone quarry, was almost instantly killed. It seems he was rolling a large stone down a hill, when he slipped and fell, the stone rolling over his head, causing death in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and one child.

A discharged book-keeper of Proctor & Gamble, at Cincinnati, resorted to the singular expedient of taking possession and holding the ledger and bill book of the firm and declining to return them except upon the surrender of a certain note for $2,000 held against him. He finally compromised for $200.

THOS. K. CREE, ESQ.

Minute of the Y. M. C. A. on his Acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Indian Board.

It is generally known to our readers that Thomas K. Cree, Esq., Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has received the appointment of Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioner. Pending his decision of the acceptance of the position, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following minute was unanimously adopted, viz:

In accepting the resignation of our General Secretary, Mr. T. K. Cree, the Board of Directors of the Young Mens' Christian Association, place on record the recognition of the fact that the efficiency of the Association has never been greater than during the year of his service. Such a result could not have been accomplished without the continuance of that policy which has been done by vessels of other countries. Why this is so, was the question before the Committee to-day, and it is regarded of so much importance that the Secretary of the Treasury was in attendance, to hear the views of the members and profit by the information gathered to assist in their deliberations. There was a full attendance and much interest manifested in the subject.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, was under the impression that American shipbuilding was much hindered by heavy duties on materials used in the construction of sea going vessels, and that a draw back or remission of such duties would remove a principal cause of the decay in mission in that business, and contribute to the restoration of its former activity.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, who is a diligent and carefully investigating member of the Committee, had a bill prepared to constitute a Board of Examiners to decide upon cases where drawbacks, or rebatement, were proper, upon such imported articles as are used in ship-building, forming a rather complicated system.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, favored the subsidy system to lines of steamers from Southern ports. By such encouragement to American built vessels, they would be multiplied to meet the demands of our trade, and our exports and imports would again be mainly made in American bottoms.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, opposed government subsidies, and advocated free importations of raw ship building materials, and the right to purchase vessels built in foreign countries, without tax or duty, as a better plan for increasing the shipping of this country. But that even with these advantages it would require a reduction in the wages of our seamen to put our commerce on an equal footing with that of Great Britain; and that without such reduction it would be impossible to break down the English control of the carrying trade of the Atlantic.

Several bills bearing on the subject were taken up and discussed during the sitting of the committee, the New England interest pressing for drawbacks on the duties upon foreign raw materials, the New York commercial interest urging free ships, and the South-

HARRISBURG.

The New Liquor License Bill.

We are indebted to Mr. Edwards, of the House, for the subjoined copy of the new license law for Allegheny county, presented in the Legislature on Friday last, and referred to the Allegheny delegation. The delegation have as yet taken no action in regard to it, and it is printed for information:

An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all laws and parts of laws now in force relative to the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in the county of Allegheny, or any part thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain, in said county, any house, room or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The treasurer of said county shall, annually, upon payment to him of the license fees, and the receiving of the bond hereinafter mentioned, grant the license hereinafter specified, to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, for the term of one year, to be computed from either the first days of January, April, July or October, following the date of the granting thereof: *Provided*, That in no instance shall a license be dated back of the time of its being issued, nor shall any liquors be allowed to be sold under said license until the year for which the license issues shall have commenced.

SEC. 3. No licenses hereafter issued to any venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandise, shall authorize sales of said liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in less quantities than one quart, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any license be granted for a less quantity, be granted to the keeper or manager of any theater, circus, or other place of amusement, nor shall any license be licensed which has a passage communication with any theater, circus, or other place of amusement; and any license granted contrary to this act shall be considered null and void.

SEC. 4. Breweries and distilleries, in all parts of the county, shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the tenth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund and for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," and the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any and each of the said breweries and distilleries shall be assessed and required, annually, to give the bond hereinafter mentioned, and pay, before obtaining a license, the same rates or tax assessed agreeably to said act: *Provided*, That the same shall not in any case be less than one hundred dollars; nor shall such license authorize sales in less quantities than twenty gallons, except malt and brewed liquors, which brewers may bottle and deliver in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles

SEC. 5. Every keeper, vender of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, either with or without goods, wares or commodities, except as hereinafter provided, shall be required to give bail and pay annually for, and before obtaining their respective licenses, as follows: Those who are esteemed and taken to make and effect annual sales to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars and upwards shall constitute the first class, and pay one thousand dollars. Those to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and less than three hundred thousand dollars, the second class, and pay nine hundred dollars. Those to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the third class, and pay eight hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and less than two hundred thousand dollars, the fourth class, and pay seven hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the fifth class, and pay six hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the sixth class, and pay five hundred dollars. Those to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, and less than one hundred thousand dollars, the seventh class, and pay four hundred dollars. Those to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and less than seventy-five thousand dollars, the eighth class, and pay three hundred dollars. Those to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and less than fifty thousand dollars, the ninth class, and pay two hundred dollars. *Provided*, That any person who may desire to dispose of his domestic wines, of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall not be required to take out license under this act.

SEC. 6. All applicants for license to keep hotels, inns, taverns, drinking saloons, and eating houses, shall be classed and required to give the bonds and pay annually for and before obtaining their respective licenses, as follows: All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold, in any of the cities or boroughs, shall be classed "city," and the applicants therefor shall pay three hundred dollars. All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold, in any of the townships, shall be classed "country," and the applicants therefor shall pay two hundred dollars. All eating houses where vinous, malt, brewed liquors and beer are kept for sale and sold, in any of the cities or boroughs, shall be classed as "city," and the applicants therefor shall pay therefor two hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The one-fourth of all such sums received by the treasurer, as aforementioned, for license, to be for the use of the State, to meet the demands on the State treasury, and the other three-fourths for the use of said county, in meeting the expenses incident to the granting of licenses, and in building, erecting and completing the public improvements in said county and for enlarging, improving, maintaining and keeping the same in repair.

SEC. 8. The applicant for any license aforementioned, at the time of receiving such license, annually, give a freehold bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, which bond shall be in form and condition as follows:

Know all men by these presents that we ——— of ———, in the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the said Commonwealth, its certain attorney or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, and we do hereby empower the District Attorney of the county of Allegheny, or any attorney of any court of record within the United States, or elsewhere, to appear for us, and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment or judgments against us, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the above term, for the above penalty, together with costs of suit and with a release of all errors.

Witness our hands and seals the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——. The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the said

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.

From the Philadelphia papers we learn that Col. McCLURE will present his application to the Senate on Tuesday or Wednesday. Senators BROOK and BILLINGFELT refused in the Senatorial caucus to assent to the proposition not to receive it. Should they adhere to their position, their votes with those of the Democrats would admit his petition and open up the question in the Senate. With reference to the statute which requires the petition to be presented "within ten days after the organization of the Legislature," it is held to be defective, and that the Constitution guarantees to the applicant his right to present his petition, and that that right is not to be defeated by a defective law.

WHAT becomes a matter of interest to the whole public in connection with the special election in the Fourth Senate District, is whether the charge made by Colonel McCLURE, that he was defeated by fraud—the actual result being, as he claims, in the neighborhood of two thousand for him—*is* true or false. He avers that he will be able to substantiate his charge. If he succeeds he will be entitled to his seat, and the perpetrators of the frauds should be punished according to law. If he fails, then those against whom the charge is brought will have the benefit of the vindication. Certainly no good citizen would wish to see a Senator occupying a seat fraudulently obtained, and it would seem that the Senator thus challenged would be interested in nothing so much as in having the truth established. Every citizen is interested in having the purity of the ballot-box preserved and perpetrators of frauds punished. He who would wish to see Mr. GRAY hold his seat a moment after it was shown that he was not entitled to it, is himself as bad as the worst of the "founders," charged by Col. McCLURE. So far as we know, no Republican paper in Philadelphia objects to the investigation which Col. McCLURE proposes.

GEN. W. S. HILLYER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, was one of the most recent witnesses examined by the New York Custom House investigating committee. He testified that it was Gen. GRANT's wish that no member of his staff should engage in anything connected with the Custom House, and that he did not wish to be considered recommending LEET for Custom House patronage. It will be remembered, however, that LEET brought to Collector GRINNELL a letter from Gen. GRANT strongly recommending him as a first rate man, which letter was regarded as a "blank commission" and secured for him the best "plum" there was. Here is a portion of Gen. HILLYER's testimony:

"I got from Leet himself the knowledge that Mr. Cameron offered him $2,500 per year, a house, horse, and carriages, if he would become Cameron's partner in the iron business in Pennsylvania; at that time Leet had nothing but his army pay, and intended to retire to private life; I had the interview with Gen. Grant in regard to the labor contract at Leet's suggestion; the President spoke to me about having given Leet a letter of introduction, and expressed his aversion to having any officer of his staff connected with the New York Custom House; I introduced the conversation by stating to the President the Leet was a competitor for position as Appraiser of the Custom House; what patronage I forgot; Col. Leet was anxious to remove the President's disapprobation."

As we read the testimony LEET appears in anything but a favorable light. The committee have decided to examine Generals PORTER and BABCOCK in Washington, notwithstanding their request to be examined in New York.

THE anti-protectionists receive no comfort from Gen. GRANT. All his utterances prove that he entertains distinct views from which he is not likely to recede. For instance, to the delegation of iron manufacturers who waited on him a few days ago, he said: "A reduction of duties on articles which we could manufacture has but one tendency, namely, that of depressing industry and injuring the working classes, and reducing them to the condition of the pauper labor of Europe. As I understand the policy of Congress, articles not produced in this country, and entering into general consumption, should be admitted free of duty, while duties on those in competition with our manufacturers should not be reduced." At the same time, Secretary BOUTWELL and Speaker BLAINE subscribed substantially to the same views. Among those who called on the President, Secretary and Speaker were a committee of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers: JAMES I. BENNETT, President; THOS. DUNLAP, Secretary; Messrs. BAKER, of Philadelphia, J. E. WALKER, ERASTUS CORNING & Co., of New York; TECKERMAN & MULLIGAN, of Saugerties, N. Y.; CAMPBELL & HEBBON, of Pittsburgh; GEO. REED, of New Castle; OLIVER WILLIAMS, of Catasauqua; JOSEPH WHARTON and the Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL, of the National Industrial League; SAMUEL J. REEVES, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, &c. Notwithstanding the efforts of the free trade reformers, there are gratifying indications that Congress, in whatever it does, will not materially depart from this line of policy.

MR. GEORGE W. CURTIS, President of the Civil Service Commission, may be fairly supposed to speak the views of the President regarding that question. When, therefore, we find him contending that Civil Service Reform is "a Republican measure" called for by the country, sanctioned by Congress, and approved by the Executive, we are authorized to believe that Gen. GRANT does not yield his position on account of the course of Senators and Members who are proving themselves recreant to all their professions by arraying themselves in opposition to this reform. These gentlemen Mr. CURTIS deals a hard blow when he says:

"The present opposition of Congress is of various kinds. Some honorable gentlemen slide into the chamber along an incline plane of promises and pledges, and the loss of importance which would follow a loss of patronage would be disagreeable, if not fatal. The chief business of such members is 'running the district,' not doing their legislative duty; and nothing could seem to them so exquisitely visionary, impracticable, and ridiculous as a proposition that they should be merely consulted like other citizens in regard to appointments, instead of dictating and controlling them as they do now."

Mr. CURTIS says that "unless the President is profoundly mistaken, the intelligent public opinion of the country prefers that appointments to the minor offices should be made because of fitness not of favor." Furthermore, that the President's purpose in adopting the plan recommended is "to recover the constitutional independence of his office," and "if Congress does not like the President's method of securing that independence, let it make a better method law; and undoubtedly the President will gladly execute it."

THE somewhat critical nature of our relations with Spain a short time ago, very naturally gave rise to a comparison of the naval resources of the two powers on the part of the press, in the course of which great stress was laid upon the powerful iron-clads said to be possessed by that country, and grave apprehensions were expressed by some of our journals, that in the event of war the Spanish fleet now in American waters would be able to drive our own navy before it, and fight its way into our ports and navy yards almost at will. While there is little probability that the United States will come to hostilities with Spain, it appears that the facts of the case do not at all warrant the impression which has obtained respecting the strength of the Spanish iron-clad fleet. The *Army and Navy Journal*, a standing authority on all such matters, after showing that in the event of war the whole Spanish fleet would be required for the defence of the Cuban sea coast, gives the composition of the fleet itself, from which it seems that there are but three Spanish iron-clad in Cuban waters, two of which were constructed before the days of turret vessels, and all of which have the great defect that their gun deck is only shielded by an iron vencer not an inch thick. In addition to these iron-armored vessels there are three others at home in Spain, two of which may be left out of the list altogether, having proved so faulty as to be almost unseaworthy. Of wooden vessels of war in American waters there are but three respectable appointed frigates, the remaining ships of the fleet being of a quite inferior character. It is therefore pretty evident that the danger in which the United States would stand from offensive operations by Spanish ships of war, has been considerably exaggerated, and that the most timid persons have little real occasion for disquietude or alarm.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

While it is not to be disguised that there is a growing opposition to the Washington treaty in England, arising out of an impression, carefully fostered by such papers as the *Standard*, the *Saturday Review* and to other chronically Tory journals, that the United States intends to shift all the consequences of the debt and of the rebellion upon the shoulders of Great Britain, the report that Chief Justice COCKBURN has officially notified the Cabinet that England must recede from the treaty at once, leaving the United States to decide between a new treaty or war, is to be received with great caution. Parliament assembles to-morrow, so that we shall not have long to wait to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report, since the first will of course receive due consideration in the speech of the Queen to that body. England has, however, so many important home questions which press for immediate attention, and the pacific character of her relations with Germany and Russia is maintained by so slender a thread, that it seems very doubtful whether her discovery of the fact that the United States government has not relinquished its claim to general damages for injury done to American commerce by British cruisers, will make her jump out of the frying pan into the fire by practically declaring war against this country. BISMARCK makes no secret of his dislike to England, and it is almost certain that war between that country and the United States would be taken advantage of by that far-sighted statesman, besides very probably producing an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia. That there is a good deal of uneasiness and ill-nature among various politicians of Great Britain is as evident as that there are some people in our own country who, out of simple hatred to England would be glad to keep this *Alabama* sore indefinitely open. Chief Justice COCKBURN, however, is said to be a fair, honorable, right-minded man, and is not likely to be guilty of the action attributed to him. As a mere matter of policy, moreover, it would be far better for England to pay the Alabama claims a dozen times over than to recede from the treaty in this perfidious manner, under an apprehension that the Geneva Conference will decide adversely to her. On both sides the case has been made up, and all that the parties to the suit have to do is to patiently await the decision of the Court; and we are loth to believe that it will be otherwise.

THE JESUITS AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

One of the most interesting subjects in European politics at present is the contest for some time going on in Germany between the new Empire and the Church of Rome. The subject is interesting in itself, and it is interesting as it affords an illustration of the essential vitality of the order of Jesuits. Less than one hundred years ago, in 1773, suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. and subsequently expelled from almost every country in Europe from which they had not been expelled before, the Jesuits are now everywhere flourishing apparently more than ever, and have the Romish Church under complete control. They undoubtedly inspired the late Council and all the most important measures by which the Catholic world has been recently agitated, and they are the leaders in the struggle for influence in the German Empire which the greatest German politicians are resisting with such unfaltering resolution.

At length the anti-Jesuit movement has assumed the form of a powerful party, who call for the expulsion of the Order from the Empire. Let it be distinctly understood that the movement referred to is not exclusively a Protestant movement. "The Catholic Central Committee in Cologne" was the first to get up a petition, very numerously signed, in which the *Reichstag* was implored to declare the necessity of banishing the Jesuit Fathers from the German dominions. Since then "The Committee of the German Protestant Union" has issued an address, in which it is affirmed that the organs of the Jesuit order threaten the existence of the modern state, and, indeed, of all governments; the Fathers, it is alleged, have vast means at their command, and that in their endeavor to effect an artificial restoration of the middle ages, they rely upon the fanaticism of the multitude stirred up by the clergy, upon the secret cooperation of the smaller courts, and upon the desire of the wealthy and aristocratic classes to avoid a new conflict. In view of these considerations, the Committee argue that it is the urgent duty of all friends of justice, freedom, and the State to take note of these enemies of all true liberty, and to prepare the people for the contest which lies before them. Finally it is declared that only when the Jesuit Order shall be again buried will the social and political atmosphere become pure, and light shine brightly in the world.

It is already manifest that immense pressure will be brought to bear upon the next German Parliament in favor of the harsh measure recommended by these committees. What the result will be it is too soon to foretell. Most probably, however, the Parliament will decline to take a step which would be plainly inconsistent with the liberal principles which are daily becoming more and more prevalent in Germany. Journals decidedly hostile to the Jesuits denounce the policy of banishment as equivalent to a confession of want of faith in the power of German culture and illumination. In times of ignorance and superstition Jesuit influence, it is admitted, worked mischief in many ways; it produced the Thirty Years War, for instance, of which the evil effects have only lately ceased to be felt, but against the panoply of German science and the highly developed intellectual life of to-day, it is believed that the Busybodies can accomplish no permanent harm, and to exile the meddling Fathers would be a mere betrayal of conscious weakness. Then, it is also claimed that the campaign prepared in the Council against the spiritual life of the Germans has already proved itself a fiasco, and that the outraged freedom to fight out the battle is alone necessary to cover the assailants with general contempt. To banish them would make them martyrs, and might transmute contempt into sympathy. It may, however, reasonably be doubted whether the argument is quite applicable in the present circumstances and condition of the German Empire. Facts prove that the most thorough culture and the most profound science afford no sufficient protection or charm against the fascinations of the religious system of which the Jesuits are champions. In spite of their many enemies it is also notorious that among a numerous class of Catholics the Jesuits are regarded as "the flower of the priesthood," either because their faults are not detected by admirers, or because their faults are forgiven for the sake of their virtues. The German Empire is not yet consolidated; in the Catholic portions of it there is notoriously much dissatisfaction with the constitution, and to many members of the *Reichsrath* it may appear inexpedient to tolerate so many energetic, ingenious and unscrupulous sowers of discontent, who are qualified to preach rebellion in the name of the Lord, or of the Lord's vicegerent, which amounts to nearly the same thing. Indeed, from present indications there is nothing absurd in the fear entertained by some patriotic and intelligent Germans that, if not in the reign of WILLIAM, at farthest in the reign of his son, the new German Empire may suffer disruption through the same Papal agency which proved fatal to the first.

A SALE is to take place in London next month in which the Historical Society of Pennsylvania ought to be interested. The sale will comprise an extensive collection of historical works, maps, charts and engravings, of which the libraries of WILLIAM PENN and his descendants constitute a large portion. Quite a number of the volumes in the collection bear the armorial book-plate of "WILLIAM PENN, Esq., Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703," which autographs of THOMAS, JOHN and GRANVILLE PENN, condemnatory books, maps and manuscripts relating not only to our Commonwealth, but also to Virginia, Massachusetts and other States which then began to acquire a name and power. All these works belong to the period of the dawn of American history, while many of them are without duplicates. The collection is said to be one of rare interest and value, and it would seem proper that the Historical Society of the State should take measures to be represented at the sale as a possible purchaser.

A DECISION of unusual public interest has just been made by the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. It seems that the last Legislature of that State passed an act creating a Commission of Public Works for the city of Detroit, and appointing the first Board of Commissioners. The citizens of Detroit took umbrage at the law as an unwarrantable interference with their right to select their own local officers. A test case was therefore made up and brought before the Supreme Court, which has just pronounced the act unconstitutional, on the ground that local government is a matter of absolute right, which the State cannot take away, and that the act in question, by undertaking to fill offices which are of a purely local nature, is a palpable infringement of this right, and therefore invalid. The town government, the Court decides, is older than the State, and its existence is recognized in the most ancient colonial charters as well as in all the State Constitutions.

J. D. COX, (late of General Grant's Cabinet) Stanley Mathews, George Hoadly and J. B. Stallo, all of Cincinnati, publish their endorsements of the call for a Liberal Republican Convention there on the first day of May. They say: "Heartily sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement, to attend this meeting."

CONGRESS is said to be overrun with remonstrances against the passage of a bill extending relief to Chicago. One received from Detroit, signed by a number of business firms, states that about one thousand million feet of lumber is annually received in Chicago, and that not over forty million feet will be required to rebuild the burned city, and that the only persons who will be benefited by the passage of relief bill are Canadian lumbermen and Chicago lumber dealers.

PETROLEUM AND IRON.

Important Experiments in St. Louis—Its Application to Iron Manufacture—Is it Destined to Supersede Coal?

A series of interesting and important experiments, instituted for the purpose of testing the adaptability of petroleum for use as an agency or fuel for heating iron, have for some three months being going on in one of the St. Louis rolling mills, under the superintendency of a number of men of scientific ability and experience, the results of which thus far tend to show that the heat produced by petroleum is better adapted for the conversion of iron ore into superior qualities than have heretofore been produced by the use of coal.

One of the tests—all of which are said to have been of the most thorough character—employed to ascertain the effect of petroleum heat, consisted in puddling 1,000 pounds of pig iron, smelted with raw Illinois coal in 1859, and which, owing to the large debasement by sulphur, had been thrown aside as worthless. Frequent efforts had been made from time to time to reduce the mixture to merchantable iron, but to no avail. Since 1864 it had been thrown aside as utterly worthless. A single hours' treatment with liquid gas, however, is said to have turned the mass out in the shape of iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel, and perfectly free from sulphur and all other impurities. Specimens were exhibited and were pronounced by old iron men as of the very finest quality of metal equal, if not superior, to the best charcoal iron.

Other experiments are said to have demonstrated that common Iron Mountain pig iron could, by a single application of the liquid fuel in the puddling furnaces, be made into the best flange boiler iron, which, under the severest tests, was shown to be equal to the first quality Sligo or Low Moor iron, a range of capacity which is reported to have astonished even the most sanguine believers in the patent.

It is asserted that the iron manufactured by using this fuel has been tested in almost every conceivable manner, and that these tests prove its tensile strength as well as its capacity to sustain weight to be far above the average in the former showing a tensile strength of more than 1,000 pounds greater than specimens of Low Moor iron. The workmen in the mill are said to be greatly interested in the experiments. They recently satisfied their curiosity by rolling this iron into sheets, and though still experimenting, have produced sheets so thin that five hundred of them are but one inch thick. These sheets are described as being remarkably tough and flexible. Numerous other experiments are also reported to have been made, with only temporary machinery and apparatus for the use of petroleum fuel, but with the most satisfactory results.

From these experiments it would also appear to be considerably cheaper than coal in its use and handling, so far as the heating of the iron for the rolls is concerned, while the saving in "scrapping" gives it a still further economic advantage, as the following results, obtained in the scrapping furnace, show:

Iron placed in the furnace	7,850 lbs
Iron taken out	7,751 lbs
Showing a loss of	199 lbs
Loss with coal 15 per cent. on	2,192 lbs
Deduct loss with liquid fuel	199 lbs
Saving with liquid fuel	993 lbs

Although petroleum is generally known to be a concentration or distillation of coal, and that in proportion to the crudity of the oil is the concentrated character of the petroleum is the intensity of the heat produced by the petroleum greater than the heat of the coal, yet this seems to be the first definite and sustained attempt to apply the greater intensity to practical uses, and to employ it as a refined mechanical force. Heretofore coal has been the main aliment of industry, and such is its importance and value throughout the civilized world, that any material which supersedes it in cheapness and importance in the more essential uses of industry and commerce, must necessarily be an agency of incalculable value, and work a corresponding revolution in the development of the resources of the country and their adaptation to the requirements of civilization and the interests of man. As to the supply of the new fuel, so as to render its use a question for economy, there need be no alarm, for the quantity of it in many parts of the world seems to be almost inexhaustible now and access, and especially is this the case in our own country. Should the claims which are made in its behalf be substantiated by further experiments and investigations, it will probably work an eventual revolution, not only in the manufacture of iron, but wherever heat, steam or artificial light are employed or required.

What Col. McClure is Doing.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.]

Colonel McClure was in consultation with his counsel, Messrs. Brewster, Hall, Cassidy, Sellers, Hagert and Faunce, yesterday afternoon, and as the result of their deliberations and an examination of the evidence before them they determined to institute a civil action against his Honor, Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, his chief clerk, John McCullough, Hiram Horter, Assistant Highway Commissioner, and Deputy Sheriff Marshall C. Hong. Proceedings were instituted in the District Court against the above named parties and writs issued returnable on Monday, when the declaration will be filed. A number of election officers were arrested in the Twenty-second and Nineteenth wards yesterday, and will be required to appear to-day to appear for trial Monday in the Court of Quarter Sessions. District Attorney Mann was in consultation with Colonel McClure and counsel last evening relative to the trial. The Citizens' Reform Association holds a meeting on Monday night, and it is thought will appoint as counsel to represent them in the prosecution Messrs. Rawle, R. Rundel Smith and James H. Campbell.

The above warrants clearly indicate that the frauds will be exposed in various forms in all the courts at the same time that the contest is made for the seat in the Senate at Harrisburg. All the resources that the law, civil, criminal and legislative, will be invoked to bring the perpetrators of the monstrous wrongs upon the people to exposure and justice.

A PART of the plan of Col. Scott in possessing himself of the New Jersey railways is now becoming apparent. Arrangements have, it is stated, already been made between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company and the Marquis of Bute to establish a line of weekly steamers betwen Cardiff and the Jersey City docks of the Central Railroad. The steamers are to be put on the route before the end of the year. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* chuckles over the fact, and professes to believe that, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Philadelphia newspapers that the Delaware was to be the American terminus of the the vessels now buiding in Philadelphia, they will be transferred to New York to run in the Cardiff line as soon as completed, leaving the Quaker City out in the cold. It is likely, however, that the *Commercial* understands the designs of Col. Scott as little as do the people of Philadelphia themselves; while as for its opinion that the Pennsylvania Central "is not likely to be interested in two lines of steamers," the probabilities are that a few years it will own at least half a dozen.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent unanimous decision of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, that the Maryland law imposing a discriminating tax on commercial travelers was unconstitutional, it appears that a strong effort is being made by the merchants of Baltimore to induce the present Legislature to pass another law forbidding the sale of goods in that State by travelers from other parts of the country. Baltimore is an important port of entry, and possesses as many mercantile advantages as any other coast port of entry in the United States, and it is a pity that it should lack the liberal spirit which invites competition and builds up commerce and trade. Should the bill pass, it is to be hoped it may contain a clause prohibiting the commercial travelers of Maryland from selling goods by sample in any other State, for if it is necessary to build a Chinese wall at all, it ought not only to keep the foreigners out, but the natives in.

TO-DAY the Presbytery of Brooklyn, New York, will meet in session for the purpose of taking action on a charge preferred against Theodore Cuyler, of violation of the laws of the Presbyterian Church, in permitting Miss Smiley, an orthodox Quaker minister, to occupy and preach in his pulpit. It is well known that allowance of women-preaching is not only in contradiction to Presbyterian usage, but directly prohibited by Presbytery fundamental law. It is said, however, that the members of the Presbytery regard the offense as more plain and technical than as any intended defiance of Presbytery, and will adjudicate the matter more in the interest of relieving Presbyterianism from the impression of sanctioning such innovation than of personally arraigning Dr. Cuyler. That clergyman, however, will, of course, have an opportunity to apologize for, or defend, his action in the premises, to the Presbytery.

THE Quebec Court of Appeals has just made a decision which common sense and common justice must recognize as necessary and proper. The Court has ruled that an action for damages lies against any person who defames another without reasonable cause, in the pleading filed by him in a legal suit. While the question as to just how far a person may go in his defamation of another, and be within the limit of "reasonable cause," still rests arbitrarily with the judge, whose power might be much abused yet the step taken is in the right direction, and might profitably be imitated elsewhere.

THE latest piece of sarcasm is the remark of Col. Quay, that Gray's election is "generally attributed to the unwavering, zealous and enthusiastic support by Col. Forney and his *Press*."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The receipts of hogs in Chicago for the past week add up 76,574 live and 19,965 dressed, and since October 28, 1871, 1,265,108 live and 128,375 dressed. The number packed for the season to date is 1,017,890, against 785,955 for the corresponding period last season, and 910,246 for the whole of last season. The average weight of hogs during the month of January was 286½ pounds.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of Saturday, says: Four of the snow-blockaded trains from the West, on the Union Pacific Railroad, having on the way been consolidated into one train, reached Omaha day before yesterday afternoon, having been fifteen days coming through from Ogden. There were about one hundred and fifty passengers, among whom were Japanese, Chinese, Englishmen, Americans, etc. Captain L. B. Church, formerly of this city, now United States Assessor of Montana, was one of the passengers, and he reached this city to-day. He informs us that while the passengers of the embargoed trains experienced considerable hardships, yet there was no actual suffering, and all got through "in good condition."

An old farmer in Maine, who had hoarded away, during many long years, $400 in old silver Spanish coins, sold the lot last week for two dollars less than its face value, after much peddling.

Out in the West a few weeks ago a hundred men took a special train and thirty greyhounds and started in pursuit of rabbits. The rains set in, and the party, after a week's hunting, returned after bagging five cases of diphtheria, several sprained ankles, one black eye, and one rabbit. Let the Missouri and Cincinnati "Liberals" take warning accordingly.

Among its many other remarkable characters Chicago has a venerable canary which has reached the advanced age of twelve years and is entirely blind, and yet warbles in richer strains than ever his own sweet improvisations. He seems to be a very Homer among his kind, and his song grows stronger and mellower with age.

A lot of wealthy New York epicures have chartered a vessel for the purpose of keeping her cruising about in the tropics with a cargo of wine, which she is to carry there for a year to improve its character, both from the effects of the temperature and the motion. It will be port wine after she gets back into harbor.

A young Clevelander gallant recently made his inamorata a present of a bottle of Phalon's perfume known as "I Love You," and it cost him fifty dollars to prove that he did not intend that as a "declaration." The girl produced the empty bottle in court, the jury sniffed the cork, and fined the defendant that amount.

A Michigan fruit grower has undertaken the cultivation of figs, having three hundred trees of that fruit in fine growing condition. He feels them up each winter for protection from the frosts, and owing to his care and judgment has had two crops from them each season for the past two years. Thus far he has made the fig crop a source of considerable profit.

A company of chairmakers in Templeton, Mass., are furnishing one solution to the labor question. A party of workingmen have saved a capital of $10,000, formed a co-operative company, and bought a mill of their own. By this means the workmen will secure the full profit of their labor and feel the dignity of being their own capitalists.

The amount of snow in the mountains of upper East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina, is said to be unprecedented. Since the time when Daniel Boone first penetrated the country, the like has never been known.

A New Jersey paper, noticing a statement that that State is virtually owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, remarks: "If we are owned by that corporation, we have the proud satisfaction, at least, of being owned by the biggest monopoly in the country! That is a grain of comfort."

It is a little singular that the twelve largest cities and towns of Connecticut, aggregating $163,080,000 of wealth, and paying over half the taxes of the State, have a representation in the Legislature of only twenty-three out of two hundred and thirty-nine members. This is one of the fruits of the "rotten borough" system of apportioning representatives. The only feature in its favor is that it makes impossible any Tammanization of the Legislature, as in the case of New York.

The silk weavers of Paterson are circulating a petition to Congress, praying against any reduction in the tariff on silk, as it will greatly damage their business, which is now becoming very profitable, and in which a large number of persons are employed. A resolution has also been introduced in the State Senate, requesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose any such reduction.

Boxes of imported cigars are stamped in passing the custom office, the object of the stamp not being revenue but to prove that they have been really imported. These stamps have been counterfeited and are used by manufacturers of domestic cigars, and there is no law to punish the fraud. Secretary Boutwell has under consideration the draft of a bill, which he will send to Congress in a few days, making the imitation of this stamp a felony.

PERSONAL.

Of Alexis at the Kentucky Cave the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "After the arrival at the cave everything was found in readiness for the immediate entrance of the party. The main incidents of the exploration were mentioned in our special dispatch published yesterday, with the exception of the difficulty which two of the stouter members of the Russian delegation experienced in getting through the "Fat Men's Misery." The Duke stopped on the nearer side of Echo river, but the more energetic member of the party penetrated still further into the cavernous depths. Another lunch was set near the "Giant's Coffin," after which the whole party started on its return. Emerging again into the light of the stages were again put into requisition and the moonlight ride to the cars passed over. A noticeable feature in this ride was the singing of a number of duets between a gentleman of this city and the Duke Alexis. His voice is an excellent bass, and his taste in music thoroughly cultivated and very extensive in its scope."

Baron Offenburg, the newly appointed Minister to the United States in place of Catacazy, is about forty years of age, and is regarded as one of the ablest of Russian diplomatists. He is a graduate of the Military Academy of St. Petersburg, and his writing on military affairs procured him a place on the general staff of the Russian army, and sometime after an appointment in the War Department, where he remained during the Crimean war. He was then for several years attached to the Imperial household as Adjutant of the Emperor, and subsequently directed the military studies of the two eldest sons of the Czar. In his thirty-sixth year he joined the Russian Legation at Constantinople, and remained thenceforth in the diplomatic service of Russia. The success with which he performed a number of difficult missions procured him a rapid promotion. He was successively Secretary of Legation in Vienna, Diplomatic Agent in Paris and Berlin, and finally Consul General at Bucharest and political agent of the Russia in Danubian Principalities, where he performed difficult duties with such success that both his own Government and the people of Roumania were greatly pleased with him.

The health of Professor Huxley has given way under the strain of continuous exertion, and he has been advised to absent himself for a time from all occupation as the best means of restoration. Mr. Huxley will spend two months in the mild climate of Egypt, whither he has already repaired.

President Roberts, lately inaugurated President of Liberia, in place of Roye, deposed, is an American. He had a good common education at Fredericksburg, Va., and went to Monrovia in 1829. He was appointed Governor of Liberia by the American Colonization Society, in 1841. On the declaration of independence by Liberia, in July, 1847, he was elected the first President. In 1861 Mr. Roberts was appointed President of the Liberia College. He is a man of considerable ability.

The unfavorable rumors regarding Sir Samuel Baker's expedition to the Upper Nile happily appear to have been without basis. A telegram from the British Consul at Cairo, dated January 17, reports news of him under date of October 8. The expedition was then in latitude 4.55 degrees north. All the Europeans were reported well.

The Elements Fusing.

[Washington correspondence to the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Already the Democratic leaders are softening to kindness toward the liberality of a few leading Republicans, and one of the faithful said to-day that he was prepared to swallow the Missouri platform. There is a plain tendency of the leaders of the Democracy here towards a point where the dead past shall rest peacefully in its shroud, and living issues shall divide adherents without regard to party names. An early adjournment, say the Grantites, would check much debate that cannot result in benefit to the powers that be.

SENATOR NYE represents a State which, at the Presidential election in 1868, cast 11,628 votes, and which, according to the census of 1870, had a population of 42,419. At the election the State had a Democratic majority. Thus by the most constructive stretch Senator Nye, a representative of a State containing but 42,491 inhabitants. In fact, he represents jointly with another Senator not far from half of 11,628 votes. Nebraska is a sectional half of Colorado created during the war in the fanciful exigency of making Senators to repair the loss of members by the secession of the Southern Senators. Thus two Senators were fabricated to have the same voice in the United States Senate as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States having populations ranging from two millions to 4,322,780, with a still greater disparity in material interests, and in all that makes an intelligent, substantial, and competent people.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Commerce of New York in 1871.

[From the Shipping List.]

The Custom House statistics of the inward and outward trade of the port for 1871 show a substantial increase over either of the two preceding years. The imports, gold value, show an increase over 1870 of more than 22 per cent., and over 1869 of nearly 26 per cent. The aggregates for each of the last three years are as follows:

Imports.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$ 94,736,417	$140,486,523	$133,489,777
General mdse	196,851,704	197,855,855	240,032,915
Specie	15,758,962	11,984,644	6,349,598
Total imports	$306,347,073	$315,330,022	$384,863,300

The receipts from duties in 1871 reach $147,770,289 68, against $135,310,995 85 in 1870, and $125,019,718 69 in 1869. The withdrawals from warehouse in 1871 were $125,991,993, against $111,659,983 in 1870, and $107,998,694 in 1869. The exports in 1871 show an increase over 1870 of more than 17 per cent., and over 1869 of more than 31 per cent.

The following are the aggregates for each of the three years, the values being currency, except for the foreign goods re-exported and specie:

Exports.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Domestic produce	$187,812,776	$186,740,961	$223,502,247
Foreign free goods	468,660	380,034	1,193,283
For. dutiable goods	7,905,270	8,510,475	6,783,846
Specie and bullion	32,108,448	39,187,573	65,853,946
Total exports	$227,295,154	$234,177,208	$298,331,784

The imports and exports in 1871 were larger than in any preceding year, thus upsetting the idle talk about the "decline of American commerce." Unfortunately, however, but little more than one-third of this vast amount of goods was transported in American bottoms. This is where the "shoe pinches."

A testimonial in behalf of the distinguished German philosopher, Ludwig Feuerbach, who is old, poor and infirm, is to be subscribed for. Committees will be formed in Germany, England and the United States.

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against those causes of disease, than any weapon of offense can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of foresight diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, *would prevent*, are *cured* by the persevering use of the great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!
A Very Large Assortment of FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,
CARBOLIC TROCHES.
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS and FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

FRENCH MERINO
FRENCH CHINTZ,
ENGLISH CHINTZ,
For Sale at a Great Reduction in Price,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment
Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills
Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowls, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.
This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by
McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE. M

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.
We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in every requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.
For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
Attractive Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
At 6½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, short length, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Dark Prints, best quality, slightly imprinted.
At 12½c, Fast Colored Ginghams, an extra bargain.
At 12½c, Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 25c, fast colored French Chintzes, rich styles.
At $1 12½ and $1

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at the Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. S. AKES,

C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH.

R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

There has been little to break the monotony in local affairs during the past week, and attention seems chiefly turned to thereadjusting of the tax list. We seem to be realizing Sidney Smith's definition that man is a taxable animal, and as taxation is an evidence of civilization,it looks as if our civilization is to be of the highest order; for, though the Commissioners have made a reduction in the millage of the county, the rate in the city has materially advanced, and in some cases has doubled.

—The effect of the uncertainty of Congressional action in adjusting the internal revenue taxes has paralized many branches of manufacture that dare not advance till they know whether changes are to be made or whether they are to be let alone. The manufacturing of tobacco: has been materially reduced in the one item of tobacco: the manufacturing of the higher grades has been pulled down to the absolute daily necessity of the trade on account of the proposition to make a uniform rate at 20 cents per pound, a reduction in one case from 32 cents and an advance in the other of 4 cents. No manufacturer can afford to carry a stock with a decline of nearly forty per cent. staring him in the face.

As the whole financial genius of the Administration seems to be concentrated in making tobacco and whisky pay the national debt, it might be well to do away with the cumbersome machinery, which was necessary when sworn returns were made of taxes due, but which now, under the stamp law, is no more needed than that a banker or manufacturer of perfumery should swear to his stamping every check issued or bottle corked.

The movement in Congress in opposing the Treasury syndicate operations of last summer is considered as favorable to a check in the advance of the gold premium, in that it affords grounds for hope that the new proposition lately advanced may after all meet the approval of Congress and remove the obstacles to a successful negotiation. We, however, expect no such result, after the marked disapproval with which the scheme was met by the leading bankers and the financial press of the country.

The February statement of the public debt is on the whole a very favorable showing. The form of the debt has been changed, in that over sixty-two millions have been taken from the six per cent. loan and placed in the funded loan of 1881, at five per cent. There has been issued $124,874,250 of this loan, with a saving of interest and a quarter millions per annum in interest. The whole debt has been reduced by being paid off or purchased $7,419,750. After deducting the over due debt, accrued interest and coin certificates from the coin balance there is left but about thirty-six million dollars of gold on hand. And this is the reserve for four hundred millions of greenbacks which some Congressional financiers would have us believe sufficient with which to attempt resumption.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		109¼
United States 6s of 1881		115½
United States 5-20s of 1862		110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864		110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865		111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July		110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		112
Union Pacific Railroad		94
Central Pacific Railroad		
Currency Sixes		

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Western Union Tel.	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wells Fargo Ex.	41	41	41	41	41	41
American Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
United States Ex.	64	64	64	64	64	64
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
N. Y. Central scrip	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Hudson River	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago & North'w.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
do. preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
do. preferred	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
do. preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton	94	94	94	94	94	94
do. preferred	98	98	98	98	98	98
Boston, H Tool & E.	33	33	33	33	33	33
Hartford	116	116	116	116	116	116
New Jersey Central	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Del. and Hudson Canal	98	98	98	98	98	98

	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Tn. Ten. 6s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
North Carolina, July	30	30	30	30	30
North Carolina, April	30	30	30	30	30
Missouri 6ses	92	92	92	92	92

—Of the future of the stock market the *Tribune* says: As we have before indicated, the late maneuvers have taken advantage of the leading brains of the street to perfect their organizations for future movements. What direction speculation may take is yet shrouded in mystery, but we recognize that the outlook is fairly to the bull side. We may take as a criterion the known position of certain heavy operators. The veteran ex Erie Director has not been chary of his note on the leading shares, and his late stand-pat comrade, it is thought, was only somewhat engaged in heavy gold speculations in order to divert the attention of the street from his movements in stocks. The heads and managers of the Lake Shore pool, though now absent in Washington, will return soon; and take it all in all the future seems to be bright for the bulls.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad is completed across the State of Minnesota, which, with the purchases, gives a total of 575 miles of finished road now under control of the company, and the contracts now let, to be completed during the next year, will increase the miles of finished road to over 1,300. Settlements along the line are being pushed with construction, and are greatly stimulated by the richness of the soil, and the general adaptability of the country to remunerative labor. The enterprising citizens who are the pioneers to go forward prepared to build churches, establish schools, to carry with them the crowning graces of learning and religion, as well as morality, industry and enterprise, and with the rapidity of the telegraph and the railroad, be speedily followed by the newspaper, the hardships and difficulties are scarcely felt. This, the greatest enterprise of the day, is being prosecuted and managed in all its phases upon the highest principle of wisdom, integrity and economy, and will prove to be the greatest success among modern railway schemes. *Intelligencer.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	93½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	61¼	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	40¼	Schuylkill Navigation	31
Cat'wissa & Lehigh P.	49	Reading	97

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

REMARKS—Since our last report of the general markets there has been a fall of snow to the depth of six inches, and from appearances the end is not yet. The business of the week closed rather dull, owing to the cold weather and the entire suspension of navigation. But it may not be amiss to state that all leading business houses are improving the present lull in trade to secure and arrange their stocks preparatory to the opening up of the spring trade, which promises to be unprecedentity large. With large and judiciously selected stocks, which will be disposed of at reasonable rates and on the most accommodating terms, there is no reason why Pittsburgh dealers should not reap a golden harvest during the year. As soon as the ice-embargo is removed trade in every branch will leap into new life, and all will find "their hands full of business." We have few changes to note in prices. Syrups and molasses are up a shade, and are held firmly at quotations:

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 70 bbls. Winter $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; common $3 00@3 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined,4¾@4¾c; common 4@4½c; potash 2¾@10c; pearl ash @ 9c.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. Sales at 50@55c ₱ gallon for choice.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel for the best grades.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Factory 14@15c; Hamburg 13@14c; Ohio flat 13@14c; Ohio Cheddar 14@15c; New York factory 15@16c; New York dairy 14@15c; Limburger 15@16c; Pine Apple 20@25c; Sap Sago 20@25c; Edam 90c@$1 00; Schweitzer 25@30c; Neufchatel 15@20c; Cream 15@18c.

CRACKERS—Soda 10c; Boston 10c; Butter 10c; Pilot 8c; Oyster 8c; Sugar 10c; Ginger Snaps 10c; Wine 10c; Lemon 10c; Graham 10c; Milk 10c; Arrowroot 12c; Cream 12c; Sugar 12c; Family 8c; Pilot Bread 6c; Boston Crackers 10c; Pittsburgh Crackers 8c; Pittsburgh Pilot 6c; Pittsburgh Oyster 8c; Pittsburgh Soda 8c; Pittsburgh Sugar 10c; Pittsburgh Ginger Snaps 10c; Pittsburgh Wine 10c; Pittsburgh Lemon 10c; Pittsburgh Graham 10c; Pittsburgh Milk 10c; Pittsburgh Arrowroot 12c; Pittsburgh Cream 12c; Pittsburgh Sugar 12c; Pittsburgh Family 8c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 12½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Saskatoon Bell berries $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $2 50@3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $3 00@4 50; Calcined alnaster $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½@5¾ ₱ lb. Receipts 171.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The demand continues quite active, with sales reported at the following figures: Dried apples, fair@good, peaches, bright new halves, 9¾@10½c; old sales; mixed Tennessee quarters, 5@5½c; Smyrna, new crop, layer not so good raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—There is a fair supply in the market, and while prices are not quotably lower, it is safe to state that they will rule lower ere long. We quote fresh eggs at 28@30c per doz; packed 24@25c.

FEATHERS—Prime light, being only 310 bbls since our last. Both mills and stores have ample stocks on hand, and while they hold firmly at quotations, and will make no concessions to effect sales. No reduction in prices are likely to occur until after the resumption of river navigation. The following are the rates at which sales are made: Mills—Carnation, white, wheat, bbls $5 60, sacks $5 60; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $5 60, sacks $5 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $5 50, sacks $5 50. This is an advance of 10@50 ₱ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Stores: Red winter $5 25@5 50; Straw Flake $5 75; Eagle Mills $5 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $5 50@6 00.

FEATHERS—Sales No 1 live geese feathers at 67@70c to the trade; from store 58@59c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Trade for the last week has been fair in all kinds of groceries, and the demand for New Orleans sweet active with large sales at quotations. Another week of equal sales would exhaust the supply. We do not, therefore, wonder that one or two houses in our city who were so fortunate as to buy large quantities of this desired class of goods should be inclined to hold their lots for higher figures, as they will doubtless obtain them, as the advance in New Orleans from the time of purchase until now amounts to 12½ ₱ gall on molasses, and 1c ₱ lb on sugar, whilst the advance established here does not exceed 5c on molasses and ½c on sugar. Both articles must necessarily advance, and we are inclined to the opinion that it will come very early in the week. Coffees have declined ½c eastward, and as a natural consequence, when an article of merchandize has reached an unusual and extreme high price, a very slight decline will cause a panic. Such is the case at the present time, and we belive the decline to be more imaginary than real. At any rate we know that large holders are not disposed to concede an iota in values; in fact are very stiff holders. As for roasted coffees this is the cheapest market in the United States, and with a decline of 1c in green coffees we do not see how a prime article of roasted can be sold for less than 30c. We cannot agree with a morning cotemporary in the opinion that our jobbers are large holders of coffee. We think quite the contrary is the fact. We note an advance of 5c per gallon on syrups, and from present appearances think the end is not yet. Syrups are relatively the cheapest article in the grocery line to-day, and an advance of 5c more would not surprise us in the least. Refined sugars are in very limited supply, and dealers complain that they cannot fill their orders as fast as they come in. We annex quotations of actual sales:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24@24½c; Java 30@31c; Laguayra 27@28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₱ lb.

Sugar—Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾@c; A coffee 12¾@c; B 12¾c; Ex C 13¼c; C 12¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 56c; White Honey Extra 50@55c; Red Head Golds, sacks, 50c ₱ gallon.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 50c; new crop, prime 52c; choice 62c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 21c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 20.

CANNED GOODS—The following are the quotations for different sizes:

BUTTER—There is a fair inquiry for all good grades, but the supply is medium to dull. We continue to quote strictly fancy at 23@25c ₱ lb; prime quality; medium to common 20@15c. Receipts 72 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 1,000 pounds. The market is unchanged and meats held firmly at the following figures: Sugar-cured hams 13@14½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9@9½c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c; for steamed, in jars or kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,655 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00@10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts light, demand active and prices firm. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 12½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

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Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 21c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 20.

CANNED GOODS—The following are the quotations for different sizes:

	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wheat, sacks	187	Corn, sacks		680	
Oats, sacks	3,596	Rye, sacks			
Barley, sacks	170				

As will be seen, receipts of wheat are light. Prices are firm but not quotably lower. Prime red is held at $1 50@1 55, and white at $1 60@1 65. The old story that the coming wheat crop has been injured by the extreme cold weather, and that a great scarcity, if not an actual famine will be the result, has been started by speculators, who hope thereby to build their market. Seeding and next harvest come in their regular turn, and it is safe to predict that despite the cold weather, abundant crops will be garnered a few months hence. Corn in car load lots, double @ bush; jobbers 55@56c. Corn—Prices unchanged; mixed, car load lots, 50@51c; white 52@53c. Rye—Not much doing; sales at 90@95c. Barley—There is little inquiry, and prices are nominally 65@70c for choice, as to quality.

HAY—The market continues firm. Sales are made at $24 00@25 00 ₱ ton for car load lots.

HOPS—New 75a at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 40@44c ₱ lb.

HONEY—In good demand at 28@32c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@26c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Kentucky $4 00@$4 25 ₱ ton; single dressed hogs; scratched $1 90@1 95.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 85@90c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@85c.

LIME—Pennsylvania white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 75.

LARD—Prime Steam 9½c at the active demand at the following figures: Middlings $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 62@1 75; shorts $1 40; rye middlings $1 50; chopped feed, mid cuts $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 75@2 00.

MEAT—All good brands are held at 12c per lb.

POULTRY—Receipts light and prices very firm. We quote: Dressed turkeys 18@20c; ducks 16@17c; geese 16@17c; chickens 14@15c; live turkeys $1 00@1 50.

QUOTATIONS—Demand moderate. Prime peachblows at 72@75c ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Market quotably at 4¾@5c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $2 75; 1-lb $5 00.

SEED—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store ₱ 60 bush 7½; timothy seed $3 20@3 50; flaxseed $1 90.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We are reported sales at 9½@9½c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c; $1 00; proof rectified $1 00@1 05; old corn $1 60@1 70 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 60 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week have been rather light, of those intended for sale here and fair and through stock for eastern markets. During the first part of the week, under the influence of light receipts and a good demand, sellers succeeded in advancing prices 5c, though at the advance the market was but moderately active, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices. Toward the close of the market with a decreased demand (most of the buyers having went east) after making light purchases, the market declined a full 5c. Some few loads of cattle remain unsold, part of which go to slaughtering for retail. The following are the current rates for the different grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6@6 25; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 50@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs $3 75 to 4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week have been light. With a demand for all grades exceeding the supply, the market has ruled active during the entire week. Each day there was an advance over prices of the one previous, until to-day, when Philadelphia tops were selling from 5c to 15c, and Yorkers went back about 10c ₱ 100 lbs. Prime Philadelphia tops are selling from $5 40 to $5 50, with a fair demand rule, though supply a little short. Yorkers are not quite so brisk as in preceding days of the week, and the market on this grade slower, with a diminished demand, at prices as above noted, 10c lower. The offerings of hogs for the week have been short of the supply, and the advance was owing principally to this fact. If the run during the coming week is any way large a decline in the market will undoubtedly occur. The following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $5 50@5 60; good to prime Philadelphia $5 40@5 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 90@5 00; rough to common $4 90@5 00.

Sheep.

Since our last report there has been no quotable change in the market. Prices remain firm and steady with a good demand ruling. The best grades of stock sell readiest, and are most wanted. So far as we could learn, everything was cleaned up, and nothing unsold. The following are the rates current for the different kinds: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 25@7 50; good to prime, 85 to 100 lbs, $6 25@6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@6 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75@5 00; poor rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 75@2 50.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	3,750	$6 25			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

32	39,620	5 60	17	18,140	5 50
33	36,660	5 60	17	18,700	5 60
11	13,860	6 00	6	5,800	4 62
2	2,180	4 00	17	18,000	5 62
36	33,140	5 75	17	21,470	5 50
37	37,660	5 75			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

39	39,620	5 50	18	18,550	4 62
7	7,350	4 00	6	4,800	6 00
17	17,850	5 50	19	18,380	4 30
3	3,120	5 50	18	18,380	5 62

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

66	78,780	5 75	17	18,700	5 50
2	1,980	5 00	11	11,040	5 00
2	2,200	5 12	1	1,230	5 50
34	34,000	6 37	18	22,440	$10 87
37	40,540	6 25	20	23,950	5 62
18	18,360	6 00	14	14,840	5 62
15	17,550	5 62	31	33,460	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

13	16,460	6 00	4	4,750	4 00
1	680 lbs	6 00	12	14,650	5 00
1	1,000	4 00	2	2,180	5 00
21	21,280	5 60	11	13,820	4 75
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,240	5 00
18	22,800	6 00	16	18,000	5 00
1	1,180	4 00	1	1,150	4 00
17	19,310	5 25	4	4,550	4 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

17	20,720	5 60	6	6,280	5 50
1	1,210	4 50	1	1,210	4 00
17	18,360	5 50	4	4,000	5 00

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180	27,900	$4 85	142	20,940	$5 00
172	27,070	4 75	75	10,315	5 00
111	20,700	4 75	115	27,700	4 80
99	15,160	4 80	84	12,780	4 80
99	15,560	5 00	184	33,970	5 00
96	12,880	5 00	12	1,440	5 00
66	8,670	5 00	66	21,500	5 00
125	27,250	5 00	66	34,960	5 10

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

182	34,210	5 00	164	37,990	5 00
179	25,350	5 00	54	12,270	5 00
145	24,660	5 00	83	19,270	5 00
85	14,350	5 00	128	30,340	5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	1,230	5 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

135	22,180	5 10	19	3,740	4 75
146	25,210	5 25	228	47,830	5 25
179	31,110	5 25			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

202	3,720	5 00	21	21,730	5 15
182	24,860	5 20	89	20,440	5 30
162	40,960	5 15	75	15,050	5 25
23	3,820	5 12	64	11,210	5 25
120	22,200	5 20	178	18,820	5 10 off
64	15,070	5 40	100	20,340	5 25
95	20,250	5 40	41	10,650	5 25
9	2,060	5 40	32	36,640	5 40
40	8,400	5 40	41	8,400	5 40
74	28,550	5 50	57	17,860	5 80
30	5,410	5 40	39	6,410	5 40
20	23,470	5 15	81	16,150	5 10
176	18,220	5 15	117	14,360	5 15

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

	2,380	5 40	96	23,350	5 35
7	1,260	5 05	12	2,100	5 30
502	54,510	5 25	75	19,900	5 25
87	27,860	5 35	61	15,780	5 40
18	4,620	5 30	248	25,350	5 15
137	27,960	5 15	91	19,980	5 10
38	10,620	5 10	61	14,550	5 18
27	5,720	5 10			

Sheep.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	3,450	$5 25@5 62½		2,170	5 12½

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

184	16,720	5 00	72	7,060	5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

37	3,260	$ 50@$7		13,540	5 50
152	15,550	5 25@5 50		14,950	5 00
162	16,210	5 00		8,050	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

148	17,010	7 75@8		14,900	8 75
102	7,060	8 00@8		8,050	8 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

186	16,210	7 75@7		13,840	6 40
94	8,070	6 87½@7		15,470	7 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

184	16,010	7 00	157	14,720	6 70
251	per lot, 315 off	3 00	per head	12,150	6 12
77	15,400	6 40@6	162	14,570	6 12
77	6,200	6 75@7	125	7,910	7 00

REED MAN BOUGHT

191	17,510	7 00@7		20,020	7 50
171	17,720	7 00@7		16,300	6 90
174	16,130	6 85@6		24,010	6 60
246	21,130	6 75@6		21,730	6 75
152	14,670	7 00@7		16,

THE VERY LATEST.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

More of Leet and the General Order Business

NEW YORK, February 3.—At the Custom House investigation last night Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer testified that Leet's special friend was the late Gen Rawlins. He knew nothing of an arrangement between Leet and Bixby, and was satisfied the President knew nothing of it. The President stated that he didn't want Leet to come to New York at all, and wanted no one in connection with him to have anything to do with the Custom House, but did not think he ought to control the Colonel's action. The witness recollected having told General Cochrane that General Porter had received money from the New York Custom House, and that he thought it was in connection with the general order business. Leet's services were entirely clerical. Question—Does it occur to you that it was a very improper thing that a man in military service should be engaged in civil service employment under the government? Ans.—It does so occur to me. Q.—Do you recollect the tenor of the charges of Mudgett against Porter? Ans.—[After considerable hesitation,] I believe the charge was that Porter got money from the Custom House. I suppose it must have been through Leet.

Upon the resumption of the investigation this morning, Gen. Hillyer corrected some of his yesterday's testimony, saying that Gen. Cochrane had told him that Mudgett made the statement that Porter was receiving money from the general order business of New York. He mentioned this to Leet, who subsequently said he had spoken of it to Porter, who then desired an interview with Mudgett. The witness also stated that he had expected to give testimony in Washington, and a week ago went to see the President, thinking it due him that all facts connected with the business be made known. Witness had informed persons in Washington that he had important evidence which he desired to offer, showing that the President was not connected with the general order jobbery. Although the President was at first anxious that Leet should not go to the Custom House, but take a superintendency in Penna., he subsequently consented to have Leet take a labor contract. The contract was to be in the name of Howe, a New York politician. Q.—When did the President first become aware of Colonel Leet's connection with the general order business under the name of Bixby? A.—My impression is that he did not know anything about it until it came out in the testimony before the committee last February. Q.—Did the President, in conversation with you, ever give you to understand that such was the case? A.—Yes, he did. Q.—When? A.—In our conversation two weeks ago I am pretty sure he told me so.

Senator Casserly here read a long extract from the stenographer's notes of Col. Leet's testimony, in which Col. Leet admitted he had conversations with General Grant about the general order business before he came on to New York to get it. Senator Pratt then precipitated with a motion that the stenographer be instructed not to incorporate in the testimony the extract just read. Senator Casserly—You might as well object to Colonel Leet's testimony being taken down. Senator Pratt—Allow me—you don't understand. Senator Casserly—Allow me, if you please. I have every reason to complain of the manner in which you interrupt me. I think if I cannot examine the witnesses on the case, we might well abandon the investigation, so far as I am concerned. On the roll being called all the members present voted against Senator Pratt's motion, except Pratt.

Hillyer's examination was continued a short time further, but no testimony of importance elicited.

Charles D. Moulin, assistant weigher, testified that no one approached Mr. Rogers and asked to have some coal sent to their houses, as stated in the testimony of former witness. An affidavit of W. H. Benedict was read, to the effect that Inspector Cloyes wanted a cart load of his coal, promising to serve him if he did so.

Mr. Jayne, special treasury agent, related how, shortly after he reported for duty in '69, he discovered that weighers were in the habit of defrauding the revenue by returning and swearing to false rolls of laborers, and by returning short weights in collusion with importers. He had a number of them arrested. The books and papers of thirty-two importers were seized. During his examination he stated he believed that New York importers on commission would defraud the revenue, though gaining no profit from the fraud, for the sake of increasing their business.

Senator Pratt gave notice that the committee would adjourn to Washington next Saturday, and that no witness would be examined longer than one hour.

VICTOR HUGO.

The Great Impracticable Unbosoms Himself to an Interviewer—His Views on the Commune, the Communists, the Bonapartists, Orleanists, &c.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *World* has had an interview with Victor Hugo. In answer to a question regarding the Commune Hugo said: "In the last revolution I honor the principles on which it was made, but I despise the members of the Commune who compromised by their follies and crimes one of the most glorious movements that the world has witnessed. Only think, if the army had not been hounded on by Thiers to stifle the young republic and to murder her children, how easily the vagaries of the Commune would have been arrested by the co-operation of other great towns or civilization! How thoroughly we should be laying by this time the foundation principles of social regeneration." Hugo further said: "I have no hesitation in telling you that I consider Thiers a meaner spirit than Louis Napoleon. Those who call him a great statesman know as little of the man as they do of French history. He is a little man and a little mind, incapable of learning anything from the experience of the past, incapable of conceiving a liberal plan for the future. His name will go down to posterity gored with the blood of the misled men he massacred in the streets of Paris. Tens of thousands fell under the Chassepots. Napoleon le petit has been surpassed by Thiers le tres petit. If another chamber were to be elected to-morrow, Thiers's power would crumble into dust. His baneful policy is to hold the sword of State by the handle and give the blade to the people. His foreign policy is humor in Bismarck by speeding all his requests, and delaying measures like that of compulsory military service, which might enable us to lift up our heads again. In his conceit he may think it the first duty of every good patriot to keep Thiers in office, but whether he be sincere or not, his government is based on corruption, and let it call itself Provisional, Republican or Monarchical, its fall is certain. God grant that I may be a false prophet, but as sure as the sun will set to-day, so sure am I that military tyranny will again be inflicted on my *pauvre patrie*. When it becomes a question of conspiring and underhand dealing, there is but one party who has any chance in such infamy—the Bonapartists must have it all their own way. The Duc De Chambord is an anachronism. The *fleur de lys* would never live in modern soil. The Duc D'Aumale is a valiant soldier in the Republican army, but he has as little chance of the crown as he has of being President of the Republic; and supposing either to be probable, he is not the man to have any influence over the destinies of France. There is but one man at present in France for whom I would vote were the Presidency vacant. That man is Gambetta. He is a great and true citizen. He has proved himself a great statesman as well as a theorist. His ideas are moderate, and at the same time they are inflexible."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The new Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, Chicago, was formally dedicated yesterday.

The United States steamer Guerriere has arrived at Norfolk, Va., with the remains of General Robert Anderson, which will be delivered to the commandant at Fortress Monroe to-day.

Notice is given that the Catholic National Temperance Convention will be held at Baltimore on the 22d. Arrangements will be completed with railroad companies to bring delegates at reduced rates. Parochial societies will be entitled to send each one delegate.

Three more mails have been captured by the Apaches near Tucson, Arizona, and A. J. Rice and John Pehy, passengers, and Thomas Donovan, mail rider, killed, and John Bedford, mail rider, wounded. General Crook has sent runners to inform all the tribes that after the 15th inst. all Apaches who are found off the reservation will be treated as hostile enemies.

The trial of the Mexicans, Indians and Americans for the massacre of the Apaches at Camp Grant, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners. It was proven that the Indians stole horses from the Mexicans near Tucson, and were traced directly to Camp Grant, and that the Apaches fired the first shot.

Latest advices from Sydney, New South Wales, report that valuable plumbago mines have been discovered near the center of the gold fields. The yield of the latter is increasing. The vine disease has appeared around Melbourne. Parliament is to be petitioned to empower the University to grant degrees to women. The wheat crop was heavy, leaving a large surplus for export to England. Grasshoppers are doing great damage. Immense quantities of salmon have been propagated from imported ova in the Derwin river. Further information concerning the Polynesian slave trade is published by the government. A portion of the crew of the whaleship Cambria were murdered by Polynesian laborers, who then ran the vessel ashore. The survivors of the Nerva massacre were arrested, after they had eaten three of their number.

Hon. Robert J. Brent, a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar, and ex-Attorney General of Maryland, died at Baltimore yesterday. His age was sixty-one years.

The Rev. W. E. McLaren, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, yesterday announced his intention to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The party of outlaws who pillaged Bagdad, Mexico, a short time ago, were surprised and captured on Saturday, and seventeen of them taken to Matamoras. Five were killed and two wounded.

A magnificent auroral display was witnessed throughout the New England States last evening. The Southern heavens for several hours were of a blood red hue.

Hon. Hocking H. Hunter died at Lancaster, O., on Sunday, aged seventy-one years.

Two young ladies, Mary and Kate Bulley, while crossing the Ohio at Cincinnati on the ice last evening, broke through and were drowned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1872, 7:20 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably remain highest on Monday on the South Atlantic coast, and also in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the pressure rise somewhat during the night, with southwest winds in Pennsylvania and New England, the low barometer in upper Michigan move eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and southwest winds with snow attending its advance on Monday to the East Atlantic coast; rising barometer with northwest winds and falling temperature prevail from Lake Huron to Missouri and northwestward; partially cloudy and pleasant weather continue in the South Atlantic States, southerly winds with threatening weather and rain extend from Texas eastward to Alabama. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Extension from the Western Terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The project of building a railroad from the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Dayton, Ohio, *via* Hillsboro, is receiving much local encouragement. Highland county has subscribed the required stock, and in Montgomery, Clinton and Greene vigorous efforts are putting forth to raise their respective quotas. Less than $200,000 of the $850,000, upon the subscription of which the Chesapeake and Ohio conditioned the building of the road, remains to be taken. If this succeeds it is intended to make it a Chicago outlet for the Chesapeake Road as well as securing a route direct to this city for the same.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Salt Lake yesterday. Much disappointment was expressed by Minister De Long, who accompanies the party, at finding it impossible to proceed East, and he says the snow blockade will involve a loss of millions of dollars to the Trans-Continental route by diverting through report of the Japanese, and much of the winter travel and trade to the ocean routes. The Japanese themselves were disconcerted by the delay, having started from California with the understanding that the road was open. Brigham Young sent an invitation to the Embassy to call upon him, but it was understood Japanese etiquette required him to call upon them if courtesies were to be exchanged.

CITY MATTERS

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting on Saturday—Annual Reports Presented—The Births, Deaths and Marriages of 1871—The Physician's Report.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting at the office on Fourth avenue.

Messrs. Arthurs, Hays and House, members elected to the Board at the last meeting but one of the City Councils, appeared and were inducted into office.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and the following were chosen by acclamation: President, A. H. Gross; Secretary, J. J. Albeitz; Treasurer, Wm. H. Hays; Physician, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, and Health Officer Crosby Gray.

On motion, the salary of the health officer was increased from $1,600 to $2,200 per year. By a resolution of the Board, the offices of first and second assistant health officers were created, the former to receive a salary of $800 per annum. Lewis Walther was elected to fill the first position and Frank H. White the second. John Little was re-elected clerk.

An organization having been effected, the results of the last meeting were read and approved, and the transaction of regular business entered into. Crosby Gray presented his annual report for the year ending February 1, 1872, from which the following is abstracted:

Nuisances abated during the year, 3,108.

Number of permits granted to clean cesspools, 1,016.

Number of suits instituted for violation of health laws, 20.

Amount received from permits.....$1,280 50
Amount received from fines, &c..... 499 00

Total.....$1,779 50
Office expenses during the year..... 351 41

Balance paid treasurer.....$1,428 09

During the year about 1,000 cases of smallpox were reported at the office of the Board; 239 persons were sent to hospitals, and 1,250 persons were vaccinated by the physician to the Board.

There were 2,622 births during the year, 1,959 marriages and 2,682 deaths.

The physician to the Board, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, submitted his annual statement. We extract the following: Number of deaths in the year 2,531. Estimating the population of the city at 95,000, the percentage of deaths is 26.64 for every 1,000 inhabitants.

From small-pox during the year the deaths numbered 471; from consumption, 203; cholera infantum, 164; typhoid fever, 118, and scarlet fever, 90. These were the most malignant diseases prevailing during the year. The discrepancy of 151 deaths between the reports of the health officer and the health physician is owing to the fact that Dr. McCandless did not incorporate in his statement the number of still-births.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Meat Inspector Lindsay were also presented for consideration, and were ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

Messrs. Hays, Arthurs and House were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Resolutions of respect in relation to the death of John D. McFadden, late Assistant Health Officer, were passed.

Sundry small bills were ordered to be paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

Express Cars Robbed on the Panhandle Railroad—Arrest of two of the Alleged Guilty Parties.

For some months past the Adams Express cars on the Panhandle Railroad have suffered more or less from the depredations of thieves who would deplete the through cars, from New York to Cincinnati, of anything valuable that they could lay their hands on. The robberies generally occurred between this city and Cincinnati, and of late the detectives of this and the Queen city have been endeavoring to lay official fingers upon the guilty ones. For this purpose, on last Thursday night, a detective took a "secret passage" in a loaded express car between this city and Cincinnati. Nothing occurred to attract the officer's attention until the car had passed Xenia, Ohio, when the detective observed a young man emerge from among a lot of bales, boxes and packages, and deliberately set to work to open one of the safes. The detective at once sprang from his hiding place and attempted to arrest the thief. A desperate struggle ensued during which the would-be robber received a shot from the detective's pistol, which, it is supposed, will end the young man's career. The wounded man was taken on to Cincinnati and there placed in jail, where his injuries were attended to. From certain statements made by the prisoner, who gave his name as James Trimble, Mr. Hazen, one of Cincinnati's chief detectives, concluded that a brother, employed as an usher in one of the theaters in this city, was also interested in the robberies. Accordingly Mr. Hazen visited Pittsburgh and yesterday caused the arrest of the elder Trimble.

A few days ago the young man, last referred to, accompanied his brother to Cincinnati riding on the train, which his brother is accused of robbing. At the request of Mr. Hazen he produced a watch, sett of shirt studs, watch chain and a suit of clothes all which his brother made him presents off. Although no information has been made against the young man, he has been held for futher examination. The friends of the Pittsburgh prisoner feel confident of his innocence.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 4, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	—	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	4
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	4
New Orleans, La	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	no re.			
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Gorge at Belmont.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—A letter from Belmont, Mo., says the ice gorge at that point is still firm, with no immediate prospect of its breaking up. Yesterday the steamer Nick Longworth was reported in a dangerous situation, and her freight was being taken ashore. The ice above here gave way and forced her forward, parting her lines, and, it is said, severely damaging her, but to what extend is not known. All the other boats are said to be in the same position as when first frozen in. The steamer Kellogg attempted to break the gorge yesterday, but on the attempted to upon the ice and could not get out. No change in the harbor to-day. Weather moderating slowly with light snow.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—River unchanged; large numbers upon the ice to-day, drawn thither by pleasure and curiosity. Cloudy, with strong indications of rain. The close of navigation interferes very seriously with Southern transportation.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Pleasant and slushy. Mercury 37 at 5 P. M. No movements of boats. The gorges are still intact, but hopes are entertained that navigation will be resumed in five or six days.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 4.—Clear till noon; cold at daylight; pleasant since noon; mercury 40. River and ice not material changed.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 4.—No arrivals. Departed—Burkesville, Nashville, 11 A. M. The gorge above Columbus is still firm. The steamer Kellogg has been working at it all day. It is thought the Boatmen and Illinois will get out to-morrow. River stationary and heavy snow this morning. Cloudy and warm; snow disappearing.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Clear and warm. Arrived Armadillo, Arkansas river; Mattie Ray, Island 15. Departed—Mohawk and barges, and Lafarge, Cairo —the latter running on one wheel.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—Up—Jas. Howard, 8 last night; up to-day—Tidal Wave, 12M.; Jas. W. Garnett and barges, 2 P. M. Weather mild and pleasant. River falling.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

After two weeks of tragedy, we are this evening to have inaugurated a short season of comedy, with Mr. Sothern, one of the most celebrated actors of the day, as the central figure. Everybody has seen him or read about this artist, and the large theater will be taxed to its utmost to contain the audiences which will gather to see and hear him. "Our American Cousin," with Mr. Sothern as *Lord Dundreary*, and Miss Amy Roselle, from the Haymarket Theater, London, as *Georgina*.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Harry Hotto, the comedian of Manager Beamer's stock company, an actor, who has made himself very popular with our people by being funny without dragging in questionable *double entendres* and vulgar "gags," has his first and only benefit to-night. The bill selected is a capital one, brimming over with comedy, besides introducing songs, dances, gymnastic feats, &c., by friendly volunteers. By all means go to Harry's benefit.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard and Mr. Henri Drayton make their first appearance this season in the drama. The comedy of "Extremes" will be presented, in which Mrs. Bernard will sing "La Monola" and the "Skylark."

Varieties Theater.

Those wonderful gymnasts, M. and M'lle Romelli, will appear at the Varieties this evening in their striking feats on the trapeze. Charley Howard, the *best* delineator of old darkies in the country, is also on hand. Besides these a number of other popular artists are retained, including the unctuous Fatty Stewart.

Academy of Music.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mrs. Macready, a lady who brings from England the reputation of a brilliant actress, will appear as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice." She will be supported by a strong company, the names of several of whom are familiar to Pittsburgh theater-goers, as Mr. J. O. Sefton, Miss Annie Sefton and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The sale of seats has been liberal, indicating that there will be a large audience. The box sheet can be found at D. P. Work's, Howard block, Smithfield street, by those desiring to secure seats.

Masonic Hall.

Martin, the Wizard, will give performances at Masonic Hall to-morrow and every evening during the week. In addition to being a first class performer, Prof. Martin is a very liberal gentleman, distributing one hundred presents each evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

On Saturday, the motion for a new trial in the case of Myers Updegraff, convicted of arson in burning his own house in the Thirteenth ward, was argued by Messrs. Gibson and Coyle for the defendant, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for the prosecution. The strongest point made in the argument was, that while the defendant's counsel had suggested the accidental burning of the house, the Court instructed the jury that "it was not seriously contended that the burning was accidental," adding, however, that the jury were the judges of all the facts. Mr. Gibson contended that the probability of accident was urged as seriously as it could have been, and that the remark of the Court may have influenced the verdict. To this Mr. Moore replied that the defense was not based on the theory of accidental burning, that that some one else than the defendant set fire to the house. The Court stated that, although the remark cited was qualified, yet, as the counsel maintained, it might have borne against the accused. He took possession of the papers, and announced that he would give a decision on Saturday.

SENTENCED.

Fred. Myers, convicted of keeping a disorderly house on Fourth avenue, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

VIEWERS APPOINTED.

A new board of viewers, consisting of Messrs. Henry Irwin, A. M. Marshall and John Creighton, were appointed to assess the benefits and damages resulting from the opening of Penn avenue, Allegheny. Exceptions were taken to the report of the previous viewers, and the application for the appointment of a new board was in accordance with an arrangement made between the parties interested.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

With the exception of the decision of Judge Sterrett, elsewhere noticed, no business of public importance was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

Mary A. Gibson filed a petition in divorce from her husband, John Gibson, on the ground of desertion.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

134. Leech vs. Shaum.
152. Beisel vs. Beisel.
174. Wm. Carr & Co. vs. Rush et al.
52. Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black.
155. McFadden vs. Kraus.
192. Hertzler et al. vs. G. & I. Moul.
193. Same vs. same.
194. Same vs. same.
195. Day vs. Neely.
198. Farmer vs. Hill.
121. Barton vs. Black et al—fixed.
122. Same vs. same—fixed.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The Court was in session for a short time on Saturday, but beyond arranging the trial list for the present week, no business of moment was done.

Judge Kirkpatrick has been sitting for thirteen consecutive weeks, and during that time has disposed of a large number of cases, not a few of which were lengthy and important.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

116. Leopold Loeb vs. E. Fiatkowski & Co.
117. Leopold Loeb vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
118. Adam Loeb vs. E. Fiatkowski & Co.
119. Adam Loeb vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
23 Kadfelt vs. Beck & Phillips.
134. Herrman vs. Spreen.
135. Brown vs. Blackstein.
137. Crobe vs. Gray.
140. McCully vs. Hoevler et al.
142. Park, vs. Logan.
150. Kwain vs. Lee.
154. Pittsburgh vs. Mrs. McLaughlin.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Legal Notice of Protest to Indorsers.

Some time since a case involving the legal service of notice of protest of a note upon the indorser, was tried before Judge Sterrett, of the Common Pleas. The case was that of M. A. Barnes vs. W. H. Caldwell. There was no dispute about the facts,—the note upon which Mr. Caldwell was indorser, and upon which suit had been entered, had been protested, and the Notary Public had mailed the notice to the indorser, who lived in Manchester, by dropping it in the Allegheny Postoffice. The defendant claimed, although Mayor Wilson had held that the service was not legal, inasmuch as the defendant lived within a few squares of the bank (Manchester Savings) at which the note was payable, and was entitled to either a personal service or a service by leaving notice at his dwelling or place of business. On the trial the defendant testified that he had not received the notice mailed by the Notary Public. Judge Sterrett instructed the jury, *pro forma*, to find for the plaintiff—subject to the opinion of the Court on the reserved question, as to the sufficiency of the notice. On Saturday, the Judge delivered a written opinion on the point, in which he cites the law fully, and holds that the weight of the decisions of our Supreme Court is, that where the indorser of a note resides in the same city or neighborhood where the note is made payable, he is entitled to personal notice, or to service at his place of business or residence. In this case the mailing of notice is not sufficient. Where the indorser does not live in the same city, or neighborhood, the mere proof of the mailing of notice to his nearest postoffice is sufficient, for the reason that the holder of the note is not required to incur unnecessary expense, or make unreasonable effort in serving the notice. In this case, the agent of the bank, by walking a few squares, could have left notice of the protest at the house of the indorser. The Court held, therefore, that the notice was insufficient to bind the indorser, and judgment was entered in his favor, *non obstante veredicto*. The practice of mailing notices of protest to parties living within a few miles became quite common, and hence this decision is opportune. The medium of the mail is only sufficient where the party sought to be held liable resides in another city or district, too remote to be reached conveniently by personal service. In that case, it is immaterial whether the notice reached its destination or not as the law holds that proof of mailing is sufficient.

On the Panhandle.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning the last section of freight train No. 14 was thrown from the track near Cadiz, Ohio. The train was going at full speed at the time, and the consequence was a complete wreck of several of the cars. Two of them were pitched down an embankment and two others were thrown cross-wise upon the track, completely blocking the road. One of the brakemen was caught in the wreck and so severely injured that he will scarcely recover. The conductor was also hurt, but is thought not dangerously. Trains were delayed ten hours by the smash-up. A broken rail was what caused the whole trouble.

Boy Shot.

For some years past a feud has existed between the youthful populations of Brownstown and Soho, and on every favorable occasion a fight is indulged in. The Monongahela river being frozen over gives the young warriors an excellent opportunity to approach each other in battle array, and yesterday quite a skirmish ensued. During its continuance one of the South Side lads was shot by one of his own party, the ball—a pistol one, entering his leg and severely injuring him. It is about time that a stop be put to such disgraceful scenes as have been customary for a long time.

A Baby Smothered.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of Isabella Thornton, a child only three months old, who died suddenly at the house of its parents, during the night. Dr. Laufert examined the body and testified that the child had been suffocated. One of deceased's parents stated that the babe was alive at 3 A. M., but that at 6 A. M. it was found dead. The Coroner and his jury were satisfied that there was no foul play in the case, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The parents of the child reside in the First ward, Allegheny.

None Discharged.

Those of our free and easy population who were of opinion that if they did get half seas over on Saturday night and woke up in the lock-up on Sunday morning, they would get off with a reprimand from the new Mayor, were decidedly wrong. Yesterday morning Mayor Blackmore had thirty-eight common cases before him and not one of the thirty-eight "drunks," "disorderlies," &c., was discharged. All were fined, and those who did not pay up were consigned to jail.

The Prison Board.

A meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held on Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

A number of bills were presented and warrants on the Treasurer for their payment ordered.

A communication from Warden Scandrett was read announcing that he had re-appointed Mr. A. W. Smith as assistant warden. The official bond of the gentleman, with Messrs. J. McBrier, J. Heath and Joseph Kirkpatrick as sureties, was also presented and approved.

A written opinion by Major A. M. Brown, in reference to the claim of S. McCune, was read.

On motion of Mayor Callow, H. Warner, Esq., the new County Controller, and Major Kilgore, County Treasurer, were elected as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board for the year commencing on the 1st of March next.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MORLACCHI appears in Cincinnati to-night.

THE Orphans' fair has hauled in its banners.

THE mercury was rising at three o'clock this morning.

THE Grand Army fair will be opened to the public to-morrow.

STREET-CAR horses have had a hard time since Saturday morning.

FORREST will scarcely visit Pittsburgh again, professionally.

And there's no skating rinks or parks in this vicinity this winter.

THE roads in the suburbs were in an excellent sleighing condition yesterday.

THIRTEEN communists waited on Mayor Blackmore on Saturday morning.

THE snow interfered somewhat with the attendance at the churches yesterday.

"THE WORKERS" of the G. A. R. fair are requested to meet at City Hall this morning.

THE total expenditures of the Guardians of the Poor for 1871 were $45,001 02.

THE citizens of East Liberty complain that they cannot get a sufficient supply of gas.

MRS. MACREADY, as "Shylock," this evening, at the Academy of Music.

THE gallery exhibition, which closed on Saturday, was a thorough success.

IT is rumored that Deputy Mayor Phillips, at East Liberty, will resign his official position.

FRED. DOUGLASS, the distinguished colored orator, lectures in the M. E. Church, Beaver, this evening.

A LETTER for H. Gerwig & Son, is lying in the postoffice at Wheeling, for want of a three cent stamp.

THE St. John's Aid Societies will hold festivals on February 7th, 8th and 9th, at the Rectory, Soho, for the benefit of the parochial library.

LARRY HAZES, one of Cincinnati's principal police detectives, was in our city yesterday on official business.

ON Saturday Mayor Blackmore committed Jacob Myers to Claremont for thirty days on a charge of vagrancy.

SOTHERN—Dundreary, whiskers, eye-glass, handkerchief, sneeze and "all that sort of thing," at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night.

MAYOR BLACKMORE instructed his police yesterday to arrest all persons found snowballing pedestrians or the occupants of vehicles. Correct.

A MAN named O'Brien was committed to the Work House for sixty days, yesterday, for attempting to cut "Dot" McKee with a pen-knife.

A MAN named Bugler is wanted at the Mayor's office to answer to Jas. Carlin, who accuses him of the larceny of a quantity of building material.

LAST night James Mellon amused himself by getting drunk and ejecting his family from the house. Mary Mellon and Samuel James was locked up for a hearing this morning.

MRS. MCAREE slipped and fell at the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street, Saturday morning, dislocating her ankle. Dr. Thorn attended the injured lady.

MAYOR BLACKMORE has ordered the pavements to be cleared of snow. Housekeepers should attend to this matter and save a visit from the police.

ON SATURDAY morning Mayor Blackmore revoked the commission of Wm. O'Johns, a private policeman, who had been imbibing entirely too much.

QUITE a number of disorderly characters were picked up on Saturday night by Mayor Blackmore's police. Yesterday they all forked over ten dollars each or went to jail.

THE Councilmen of the city will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing four members for the Board of Guardians of the poor.

A JEWELRY peddler was brought before Mayor Blackmore, on Saturday evening, for selling on the street and blockading the high way. He was lectured and discharged.

THE United States District Court will meet this morning, when Judge McCandless will take up the civil cases first. District Attorney Swoope is still too ill to attend, but hopes to be able to prosecute the criminal cases.

A FREIGHT engine on the Pan Handle Railroad got off the track yesterday afternoon just above the Washington street bridge, and detained the 3:15 train, west, for over two hours, before it could leave the Union Depot.

AS information for aggravated assault and battery was made before Mayor Blackmore on Saturday, by Frank C. Grove, who accuses John Wise of striking him with a poker. Hearing to-day.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Esq., who has for years been a faithful and efficient member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, will doubtless be returned to that position by Common Council at the meeting to-morrow.

ON next Friday evening the R. Biddle Roberts Lodge, 530, I. O. O. F., will hold their fifteenth annual banquet and entertainment at Youngson & Bro.'s, No. 83 Smithfield street. The occasion promises to be a happy one.

YESTERDAY the Niagara Fire Company threw a stream of water into a burning chimney at Eighteenth and Pike streets and extinguished an embryo fire, without any alarm being sounded.

ON Saturday the Consolidated Gas Company disposed of the right to manufacture that article in Cincinnati and St. Louis, receiving $300,000 from companies in each city for the privilege.

HARRY HOTTO, the popular comedian at Manager Beamer's, Fifth Avenue Opera House, presents a splendid bill for his benefit this evening. The boys had been quarreling about the bills at the box office on the occasion.

OFFICER DEAN on Saturday night arrested Samuel Sims on a charge of disorderly conduct. The accused had grossly insulted a lady on one of our thoroughfares. He was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

THE alarm of fire from box 21, on Saturday, was caused by the partial burning of a stairway in a saloon on Penn avenue, near Ninth. A few buckets full of water accomplished the desired result. Damage trifling.

OFFICER COLSON on Saturday arrested James McCartney on a charge of drunkenness. The prisoner in the lock-up office he used very vile language to the officer on duty, and as a consequence was assessed a fine of five dollars and costs.

THE wife of a resident of one of the upper wards abstracted a large sum of money from her husband's trunk and has decamped. It is not supposed that she has eloped, but that to satisfy a roaming disposition has sailed for Europe.

MR. MCMULLIN, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., was, on Saturday, duly qualified and admitted to practice in the several Courts of the county. Mr. McMullin passed a very creditable examination, and enters upon his profession under favorable auspices.

THE telegraph this morning informs us that the Rev. W. E. McLaren, formerly connected with the press of this city, has resigned the charge of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Detroit. The gentleman has announced his intention to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

LAST night two brothers, F. and S. Wright, had a couple of girls out sleighing, when the two young men got into a quarrel. The girls screamed and the police appeared and took the young men into custody. They were locked up for hearings this morning on charges of disorderly conduct.

ON SATURDAY, Mr. Frank C. Grove, of Braddock's Field, made information before the Mayor, charging John Wise and Peter Smith with assault and battery in striking him over the head with a poker. A warrant was issued. The parties are youths of nineteen or twenty years.

AN information was made on Saturday by J. C. Arensberg, who charges S. Brooker with larceny as bailee. The prosecutor informed Mr. Blackmore that he entered Brooker's tavern and took a drink. In payment he tendered a ten dollar bill, but only received, as he alleges, change for five dollars. Warrant issued.

SOMETIME Saturday morning the Dollar Store of Daniels & Co., on Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue, was entered by burglars, who carried off one hundred and fifty dollars worth of goods. An entrance was effected through a skylight opening in the rear of the store which had been carelessly left unfastened. No clue.

BRIDGET VAUGHN appeared before Mayor Blackmore and made an information against Margaret Cupps, charging her with the larceny of $128 worth of clothing, the property of the prosecutrix. The accused was arrested at Butler, by Detective Rudy, and brought to the city where she was imprisoned for a hearing to-day. The principal portion of the stolen goods were recovered.

PROVERGNIA is represented in the management of the Cleveland and Massilon Railroad. At the annual meeting, an election resulted in the choice of the following named persons: C. W. Case, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and W. M. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis and John G. Warwick, Massillon, and D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. The Board subsequently organized by the election of Thomas D. Messler as President, and F. M. Hutchison as Secretary and Treasurer.

ON Friday afternoon a case of shooting occurred at West Liberty, in Lower St. Clair township, between two small boys, resulting in the wounding of one of the lads, named Price. The boys had been quarreling, and Price's opponent told him that if he touched him he would shoot. Price laid hold of the boy, when the latter pulled an old pistol from his pocket and fired. The weapon was loaded with shot and powder, and the charge took effect in Price's cheek, inflicting very painful injuries. Dr. Wilson is attending the boy, who is not dangerously wounded.

THE Revenue Department gives us the following account of the cigar business in this District: During the past year 1,000,000 were made in this District one hundred and ten factories, but all were not continued throughout the twelve months. The aggregate number of cigars manufactured in these was 18,277,888, or an average of over 166,000 to each factory. Two factories exceeded 1,000,000. Those of Mr. H. Dallmeyer over 1,500,000, and E. Poersdel & Co. over 1,300,000, while ten factories exceeded half a million each. At quite a number of them over three hundred thousand were made.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

GEORGE W. HOYLE, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary in September, 1869, from Pittsburgh, for ten years, died in that institution on Friday night.

THE conductors on the pleasant Valley Passenger Railway resigned on Saturday last. The difficulty arose from an order requiring them both to drive and collect fare. The vacancies have all been filled.

MARGARET JACOBS visited the office of Alderman Smith on Saturday, and lodged an information for assault and battery against her husband, George Jacobs, alleging that he struck her with a chair, and also abused the children. Warrant issued.

AT the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, the contract for furnishing beef to the city poor farm was awarded to Christian Bielstein at five cents a pound. The contract for furnishing drugs was awarded to H. Drenth.

ABOUT six o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Thornton, who resides in the First ward, discovered that her infant child, aged three months, had been smothered to death. The coroner was notified, and held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

AS the Chicago Express going West, was crossing Federal street, on Saturday afternoon, a man jumped aboard with the intention of going to Wood's run, but when the train arrived there, learning that it would not stop, he jumped off at Belleview, about a mile below this station, and sustained severe injuries.

JOHN GOLDEN, the negro whose arrest was mentioned in Saturday's COMMERCIAL on a charge of burglary, had a hearing before the Mayor Saturday afternoon, and in default of two thousand dollars bail was committed for trial. After his trial here he will be turned over to the authorities of Washington, Pa., and will be tried on two additional charges, one for burglary and one for arson.

THE large Bible, left by the late Rev. J. B. Clark, which had been placed in the Second United Presbyterian Church, mysteriously disappeared a few days since. The portrait was on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair, and the ladies of the congregation purchased it and presented it to Dr. Clark. After he broke up housekeeping the picture was removed to the pastor's study in the church building on Stockton avenue, where it remained until Dr. C. died. Previous to the funeral services the portrait was placed in front of the pulpit. It has not yet been discovered who removed it. The portrait is valued at one hundred and fifty dollars.

THE will of the late Rev. J. B. Clark has not yet been admitted to probate. His estate is variously estimated from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and the entire estate and effects were bequeathed to his wife as sole legatee. Some of the relatives are not satisfied with the will, as they claim to secure various articles which are valuable only as momentoes of the deceased, and because of the associations with which they are connected. Mrs. Clark positively refuses to comply with any of their requests. As the witnesses called by the Rev. Clark to subscribe to the will refused to do so, as they believed he was not in a condition to make a will at the time, the document remains unsigned by any witnesses. The instrument will, for this reason, likely be set aside.

A YOUNG